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VOL. XX NO. 279 TUESDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

WILL INDIA AGREE TO R.T.C. CONCLUSIONS?

— LANSBURY

"NO MENTION OF REPRESSION"!

Labour Leader On King's Speech

"NO REFERENCE TO INDIAN CONDITIONS"

LONDON, Nov. 22.

During the debate on Address, Mr. Lansbury referring to the mention of India in the King's speech said no doubt he would be told that India was being dealt with by the Round Table Conference but the speech did not contain any reference to the conditions in India or to repression nor did it mention whether there was any possibility of the people of India accepting or agreeing to any conclusions that might be reached at the Round Table confernece.—Reuter.

Dufferin On Significance Of "Boycott British Goods"

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Lords Lord Dufferin moving Address in reply to the King's speech congratulated the Government on continuing so successfully the Indian policy laid down by previous governments. He added that India with the exception of Bengal was to-day quiet but we would be deluding ourselves if we believed that because she was quiet she was satisfied. The attitude of bitterness, which expressed itself not in murder and riot but in refusal to buy British goods, persisted.

Lord Dufferin wished the Conference great success.—Reuter.

King's "Great Interest" In R. T. C. Deliberations

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The King in his speech, referring to India, says:—

"My ministers and other members of both your houses are meeting in conference representatives of Indian States and British India. They hope thereafter to place before you proposals for a further constitutional development in India. Decisions to be taken will be of great moment to the whole of my Empire and I shall watch your deliberations with great interest."—Reuter.

GOVT'S PLANS AFTER R. T. C.

King Opens New Parliamentary Session

LONDON, Nov. 22.

After the briefest possible interval the new parliamentary session was opened to-day by His Majesty with the customary pageantry and ceremonial.

The King in Field Marshal's uniform and grey great-coat was accompanied by the Queen who wore ermine cloak and diamond tiara.

Their Majesties were very enthusiastically cheered as they drove in golden state coach in procession from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords.

The Chamber presented a brilliant spectacle in which the Prince of Wales was a prominent figure.

His Majesty read his speech in strong resonant voice.

HOPES OF R. T. C SUCCESS.

Earnest hopes are expressed of the success of the world economic conference to be held in London as soon as possible in 1933 also of the favourable issue of Disarmament Conference. Government hope to submit proposals for further constitutional development in India on the conclusion of the present Round Table Conference.

The speech says that measures taken to assist British Industry in Home and overseas markets have created a feeling of greater confidence, and further plans to enable agriculture to take its proper place in the nation's economy are foreshadowed "although recent measures with regard to meat and other products have been of real assistance to producers."

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Long reference is made to unemployment and particular distress expressed at the fact that many young men and women have never in their lives had opportunity of regular employment. The speech mentions that forthcoming measures will deal with unemployment insurance and other unemployment problems.—Reuter.

ALL ANXIOUS ABOUT R. T. C. SUCCESS'

Ponsonby's Statement In Lords

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Every man and woman in England was sincerely anxious that the diffisult negotiations at the Third Round Table Conference were carried to success, said Lord Ponsonby on behalf of the opposition in the House of Lords with reference to Indian position.—Reuter.

R. T. C. & WOMEN

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Discussion in the Round Table Conference this afternoon was devoted to enfranchisement of women.

Unanimity, however, was not attained.—Reuter.

MAHATMA FOR POSTERITY

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Figures of Mahatma Gandhi, the Russian Bear and the traditional Irishman which have been placed in close juxtaposition to the sacred monograms in St. Marys Church at Finchley continue to excite interest to the surprise of the Rector, S. F. L. Bernays who states "The fuss would be irritating, if it were not so amusing."

He adds that the idea was to represent to the posterity three great troubles of 1932.

Curate R. Charlewood declares that Mahatma Gandhi plaque was chosen as a most typical representation of India to-day, and not necessarily to represent Mahatma himself.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SMITH AT ORAN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

South African airman, Smith, who is evidently flying leisurely to London, landed at Oran at 3-15 p. m.—Reuter.

COATMAN V. JINNAH.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

On the occasion of Dhavans taking over of office as president on November 29, the Cambridge Union will debate British policy in India, Mr. John Coatman opposing Mr. Jinnah.—Reuter.

MAC-LANSBURY BATTLE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A bitter battle was witnessed in the House of Commons between Mr. MacDonald and his old colleague Mr. Lansbury during the debate following the King's speech.

Earlier, Mr. Lansbury charged Government with having no programme to meet unemployment. Something must be done as emergency measure, he declared, for conditons were breaking the hearts of decent men and women.

Mr. Lansbury did not mince words in comparing the glamour of the opening of Parliament and its display of diamonds with poverty of slums.

Mr. MacDonald vehemently protested and said that Government were dealing with unemployment but not in a temporary manner They were working out the problem but schemes could not be produced in a month. No honest Government could say more.

Mr. MacDonald added there were obstacles in the way of International Conference but Government were pressing for every early meeting.—Reuter.

BACK IN ENGLAND.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Third Hussars, oldest cavalry regiment of British Army, who have spent only four years in England since 1898, landed at Southampton today from India. Over hundred telegrams of welcome were received by Commanding Officer when he landed.—Reuter.

BIG BLAZE IN SIMPLEX MILLS

Cotton Godown Gutted

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OF TWO LAKHS

BOMBAY Tuesday.

After four hours continuous fight with a big blaze that occurred this evening in the Simplex Mills on Clarke Road, Byculla the Bombay Fire Brigade were able to extinguish the fire which threatened to extend further

The fire broke out in a cotton godown inside the Mill compound in the evening and it was noticed at 6-15. The Fire Brigade were immediately informed. Fire engines from different stations hurried to the spot and were working their water hoses till 10-45 p.m. when fire was completely extinguished. The damage are estimated at more than two lakhs

AFTER FOUR HOURS FIGHT.

It appears that the mill workmen were piling up the cotton bales in a godown in the evening. When the Mills were closed for the day at 6 p.m. workmen coming out noticed smoke issuing forth from the godown's roof and immediately informed the Office who, gave the fire alarm. Different Fire engines under Messrs N. Coombs and P. H. Sculiy dashed to the place. Four pumps with sixteen lines of water hoses began working. With difficulty the fire was brought under control within an hour and completely extinguished by about 10-45.

TWO LAKHS DAMAGE.

The Simplex Mills belong to Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Company. At the time of fire the godown contained 2,750 bales of cotton. The godown and its contents were insured. The damage by fire and water is estimated at more than two lakhs of rupees.

The exact cause of fire is not known. It is surmised that while the cotton bales were being piled up one of them might have fallen down and the iron belt coming into contact with stone, sparkles of fire might have come out and the bales caught fire.

CONGRESS "COUNTER ARMY PROPAGANDA"

No Dissuasion From Joining The Colours, Says Haig

GOVT. "GUILTY FOR PLACING RESTRICTIONS" ON ENTRY, ASSERTS JOG

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Attendance when the Assembly met again to consider the Ordinance Bill was not large. Question-time was occupied with answering enquiries, mostly relating to communal grievances in the lower ranks of the services, particularly in Railways and Postal and Telegraph branches. Sir Frank Noyce refused to accept one member's implication that officers of one community could not be trusted to deal quite fairly with matters affecting the other communities.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH.

The Home Member answering to a question of Pandit Sen regarding the refusal by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Egmore (Madras) to examine Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in court (as defence witness in the case against Mr. Sankar (?Sarkar) said tha tthe Magistrate refused to examine in court as in accordance with rule 20 of the Criminal Rules of Practice issued by the Madras High Court, evidence of state prisoners should be recorded in jail unless the local Government sanctions transfer to the Court. The Government of Madras did not give the sanction as no adequate reasons were advanced.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

Answering a series of short-notice questions by Mr. Abdulla Haroon followed by supplementary questions, the Home Member emphasised the Sind Sub-Committee of the First Round Table Conference had accepted the principle of separation of Sind, and directed that Financial issues be examined by an Expert Committee. This investigation was made by the Sind Enquiry Committee and at the Second Round Table Conference His Majesty's Government accepted in principle the position endorsed at the first Round Table Conference that Sind should be constituted a separate province if satisfactory means of financing it were found. The question of the method of dealing with the anticipated deficit mentioned by the Brayne Report will be discussed at the Round Table Conference in London when it considers the question of Federal Finance. His Majesty's Government would announce their final views on Sind separation as soon as discussions were completed.

Answering further questions from Mr. Navalrai, Shaffi Daudi and others the Home Member stated that the Brayne Committee had pointed out that there would be a deficit of eighty lakhs whether Sind was separated from Bombay or not, and the further additional cost of running separate Sind Province would be twelve lakhs per annum.

DEFICIT PROVINCES.

Answering Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Mr. Shafi Daudi and others, the Home Member said that the question of deficit provinces was a general one, and was being discussed at the Round Table Conference, as part of the whole problem of Federal finance.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed suggested that the Allahabad Unity Conference had agreed to the separation of Sind without any condition regarding finance.

The Home Member demurred to accept the statement, and thought that there were a number of conditions.

Mr. Haroon drew attention to the suggestion in the Brayne Committee's report that from 1934/35 when the Sukkur Barrage was in full working order, Sind would become a self-supporting province.

The Home Member said that it was anticipated that when the Barrage was in working order it would relieve the finances of Sind.

ORISSA PROBLEM.

Mr. Sukhraj Rai asked a short-notice question about Orissa being constituted as a separate province.

Mr. Haig replied that no decision had been taken yet, and the Government of India's final views had not yet gone to the Secretary of State. No delegate had been sent to the Round Table Conference to represent the case of Orissa province, but one of the delegates was an Oriya.

D. B. Rangachariar.

"The Ordinance Bill is vicious and mischievous, uncalled for and untimely and I ask the House to reject it instead of having to resort to dilatory motions."

ORDINANCE BILL

The House resumed the discussion of the Ordinance Bill and Mr. S. C. Mitra moved an amendment urging the deletion of Clause Two of the Bill.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that he would be ready to revise his opinions if Government showed him figures of Congress dissuading the people from joining the colours, as a matter of fact, there was no such resolution of the Congress.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy differed from Mr. Mitra and felt that the clause would encourage the Indianitation of the Army.

Mr. Jog asserted that it was Government who by placing restrictions were guilty of dissuading the people from joining the colours.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN RURAL AREAS.

Capt. Lalchand, on the other hand claimed, that Congress propagtnda had been waged in rural areas dissuading the people from joining the Army, though he admitted that the civil side of the Government was regarded as more attractive by those who formerly had only the army to look to.

Mr. Jadhav felt that if there was danger of people dissuading recruits to the army, there should be permanent provision in the Army Act. Temporary provision in the Bill before the House would not serve the purpose. He also

(Continued on page 7.)

WAR DEBT TALKS AT WHITEHOUSE

Hoover For Suspension Of December Payments ?

WASHINGTON Nov. 22.

Mr. Roosevelt and Vice-President-elect, Garner, went to Whitehouse to-day for the unprecedented conference on war debts with Mr. Hoover, whose recommendation to the Congress depends on the extent to which he is able to carry Mr. Roosevelt in favour of the suspension of December payments, which, it is believed, is Mr. Hoover's tendency. Their combined influence would shatter the Congress opposition.

According to the "New York Times", Mr. Roosevelt is determined to be "listener" at the Conference unless he has before him a complete programme of linking debt revision with a plan of international trade restoration.

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt believes that negotiations with debtors should embrace tariffs and possibly new pacts for reduction of armaments.—Reuter's Special.

TIWARI ARRESTED

Congress Bulletins Found In His Room

BENARES, Nov. 22.

Mr. R K Tiwari, stated to be connected with the work of the office of the All-India Congress Committee was arrested here yesterday.

His rooms were searched and a few copies of the latest bulletins of the All-India Congress Committee are reported to have been found.—A.P.

TEA PLANTER PRAYS FOR MERCY

Hudson's Prosecution Under Arms Act ...

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 22.

The Sadar Sub-divisional Officer commenced to-day the trial of Tea Planter R. W. Hudson prosecuted under the Arms Act.

Hudson was arrested, the prosecution alleged, with a gun, a revolver, a musket and a number of cartridges bearing Government marks in his possesion. His license for the fire-arms had not been renewed and he had no license for some of the arms and ammunitions.

Some of the prosecution witnesses in cross-examination stated, that Hudson lived in a hilly place where there was fear of wild animals and where there was no other habitation besides his.

Hudson made a lengthy statement describing his history and 'bona fides' of the things seized. Owing to poverty he could not renew the license for some of them while the others required no license. He prayed for mercy.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

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LEARNING MEANS EARNING—Shorthand and Typewriting Rs. 3. Typewriting Rs. 2/-. Accountancy 3/-, Banking Correspondence, Commercial English and office routine, Secretaryship Association of Book-keeping Teachers. The Institute of Commerce and the Institute of Book-keepers examinations held next month. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 33, Meadows Street.
E R225

Property For Sale.

FOR SALE at Sophala, B. B. & C. I. Rly., well furnished bungalow with dispensary, including a stock of medicine, on ground floor; Nursing Home, Operation Theatre and accommodation of indoor and outdoor patients on first floor. Besides two gardens outhouses, godown and cultivative land, all about 10 acres. Ten minutes walk from Sophala station and 1½ hours journey from Bombay. First preference to missionary people or retired medical man. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 2000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 5827

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P

DO NOT MISS TIME—A sure and certain SPECIAL FORECAST. Monday. Special correct for Wednesday 23rd November. Our Special Forecast comes correct 3 or 4 times a week. Last week 3 times correct. For details come and see the Manager. Apply COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, 100-104, Meadows Street, Bell Lane, Fort.
P R8485

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SEE that you always buy "O. K." Teas, because they are reliable and delicious Swadeshi Teas, "SVADESHI", Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Only those ladies, who know both Gujarati and Urdu need apply.

P. K. DESAI,
School Board,
Administrative Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
5824.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates/Scrips for five Ordinary Shares No. 203514 to 18 of the Punjab Portland Cement Co, Ltd., standing in the name of Dr. R. R. Jangi, S.A.S., have been LOST or MISLAID.

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8492

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1933, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on 7-12-1932.

Tender I for Ooreed (about 45,00,000 lbs.), bran, Barley, Rice, Salt and Oil cakes for Municipal animals.

Tender A-I (alternative tender to tender I) for gram 24,22,500 lbs. Barley, bran 2,95,500 lbs. Salt, Rice and Oil cakes for Municipal animals.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of grain to the Municipal cattle," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on 7-12-1932 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Forms of tender, specifications, etc. will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one only by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information required by the tenderer.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21-11-1932.
5839

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of HAY only for one year, commencing from 1|3|1933 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 5|12|1932.

Tender I for hay for Municipal bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender II for hay for cattle sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be given to anyone on payment of Rupee One only by the undersigned, who will give any further particulars required by the tenderer

The tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of hay to the Municipal cattle" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 5|12|32.

Unless specifically mentioned in the tender, it will be supposed that grass in compressed bundles will not be supplied.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J.S. NERURKER,
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Public Health Deptt.,
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5836.

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Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@26 Nov,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Nov.	30 Nov,
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@12 Dec.
x Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
*Taian Maru	3159	5 Dec,	17 Dec,
Suwa Maru	11000	.....	@27 Dec
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 Dec,	31 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@10 Jan,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Dec.	24 Dec,
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Dec.	7 Jan.

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Second	22	40
Steerage ...	10-10	...

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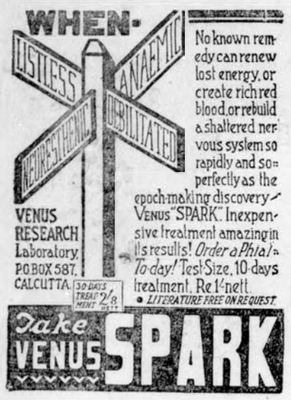
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JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)
Bombay Branch:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

Infant Mortality

A Doctor Reports that during the last ten years of his practice as a medical practitioner, he has found that after the advent of the famous Liver Specifics of Jammi Venkataramanayya, (8, Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras), the infant mortality due to CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER, or LIVER AND SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, has diminished by

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DHOBI TALAO PAREL
BOMBAY

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER CONTROVERSY

A Reply To The "New Group"

(BY "AN OLD NATIONALIST.")

The long advertised reply for statement is out. The "defence" seems to have disappointed all those who were deluded in the belief that there was some new case under the sleeve of the "new group" which would effectively meet with the objections of the Senior Members.

We shall now proceed to reply briefly to the points raised in the following order (1) The so-called organisation under the Group System (2) The challenge to site instances where interest of the chamber or the nation are jeopardised. (3) Sir Purshotamdas issue. (4) The understanding not to work on party lines.

The New Group admit in their statement that they are working on party lines and that they have formulated their own rules and precedents outside the chamber by which their Group members are bound. We are also taken into their confidence by being assured that "on occasions those rules are relaxed" and their members are "permitted to remain neutral or to vote according to their personal views." This is a clear confession that they are not always permitted to vote according to their conscience, but are coerced into voting according to the mandate of the Group majority. These "Rules and Practice" of this new group carry of course no sanction from the Chamber as a body It does not seem to have occurred to these gentlemen how unconstitutional their position happens to be. The Chambers constitution sanctioned by the whole body of members can be altered only by the Whole Body. This constitution provides for deliberation and conduct of its business through a Committee and Sub-Committees through a mutual exchange of views. The moment any number of these members of the Committee form a group which has to obey rules made outside the Chamber's constitution they consign the whole constitution of the Chamber into the waste paper basket and treat the Whole Body of Members i. e., the constituency they claim to represent with contempt. These gentlemen seem to forget that the body to which they are elected is a Committee and not a Parliament or Legislative Assembly where the rules, practice as well as conventions are cast on entirely different foundations.

Is it to be surprised at, that senior members after a prolonged sthruggle to make these men see the error of their ways had to resign rather than work under these impossible conditions.

The other reasons assigned is that they through their Group Meetings "Study in Advance" the questions that come before the Committee. The hollowness of these pretentions is apparent when one remembers that except in very formal matters, all questions according to the Chamber's procedure are referred to Sub-Committees where ample time is devoted for such study and examination and even the advice of technical experts outside the Committee is availed of by these Sub-Committees. There is therefore no excuse for any Group Meeting outside the Chamber except for coercing members of the Group to comply with the mandate of the "Leaders" of the Group.

The pretention of the "New Group" is that they place younger men forward by giving them offices on various Boards in the gift of the Committee. What they have actually done is to reward each other. The men selected had in most cases no claim on these offices on the ground of qualifications and prestige.

The new Group, as was asserted by us in our previous note to the press, has desperately clung to the incident of Sir Purshotamdas's R. T. C. affair because they know full well that that is the only asset which they can conjure with at the impending election. It is no secret among our mercantile community and even outside that for the past two years the new group was doing all it could with obstructions and tyranny to make the position of the Senior Group increasingly difficult day by day—a situation that the Senior Group reiterated in their resignation. In spite of this the New Group keeps on pretending that resignations have nothing whatever to do with all that, but that Sir Purshotamdas's resolution was the only cause of this break-up. They called the statement of the seniors "disingenious." If there is anything "disingenious" about this whole affair it is the long winded and desperate attempt of the new group to justify their contention on this false ground and that too with inaccurate details as to what happened when this censure resolution was being dealt with. To this item alone they have devoted nearly two-thirds of their statement. The new group are fully aware of the fact that majority of those who have resigned were willing to support the compromise resolutions slightly altering the original settled by both sides. The break-up was deliberately forced on the seniors by a couple of the aggressive figures from the New Group who insisted on all the Seniors voting for the proposition and would not agree to two of the senior members recording their dissent on the ground of their conscientious objection. This additonal tyranny coupled with the past history of two years served as a "last straw" and culminated into a break-up as a protest. Were it not for this past history none would have taken this step, resolution or no resolution. The responsibility here, therefore rests entirely on the new Group.

As a challenge has been issued one instance of gross irregularity opposed to the nation's interest may be cited. When the question of a statement or report on the Premier's Award on the Communal Issue came up before the Committee the same was referred to a Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee at a meeting requested Mr. K. T. Shah to draft a report. The said report was drafted and circulated among the members of the Sub-Committee. When this report of Mr. Shah came up for consideration, not only it was not considered but a new report drafted outside was pushed in by the New Group. Certain members objected to this irregular procedure and wanted Mr. Shah's Report to be considered para by para without any result. The New Report was passed by the mechanical votes of the group, the member proposing even declined to give his reasons when asked. The new report pretended to support the Joint Electorate but virtually in a round-about language accepted the Premier's Award on the ground that, though the Chamber was for a Joint Electorate and Communal Representation was in its opinion "detrimental to nation building and national interests yet they must admit that the conditions prevailing throughout the country" and "the failure of the country's representatives at the R. T. C. to arrive at another solution do not indicate a situation that can justify their demanding the complete abolition of these principles." Thus they virtually gave up the nation's case for Joint Electorate for which the Chamber under its senior members had consistently fought. We may as well ask them whether they still persist in calling themselves by the designation of the "National Group."

The New Group is bold enough to assert that it is prepared to take the verdict of the Body but has nothing to state as to the defective "Form System" of voting. It has been one of the principal arguments made out against it and through the use of which it has climbed into place. Is it ready to join and pass a resolution altering the rules with a view to get at a straightforward ballot at the Chamber's Office on the same footing on which its representatives are returned to the Corporation Port Trust or do they mean the "verdict of the Chamber" should be decided in the same old method of group form ticking. Their silence on portant issue is significant and shows how far representative they happen to be.

The denial of a compromise on the footing of working in cooperation is surprising. Those who were in the front rank of this 1932 arrangement (the Old Nationalist being one of them) will assert without any hesitation that the very nature of the compromise and the way in which the composition of the Committee was agreed upon clearly indicates that there was a tacit understanding that we had not to work on party lines.

Kee Reiterates Chinese Demands

GENEVA, November 21.

Dr. Wellington Koo after condemning the Japanese actions in Manchuria said that the Chinese Government were ready to take as the basis of discussion any recognition conforming to the provisions of the League or Paris Pacts of Nine Power Treaty of Washington. China renounced none of her rights possessed prior to the Japanese aggression, and also reserved the right of claiming reparations and damages resulting from aggression.

He concluded by appealing for speedy settlement of the conflict in accordance with the principles of justice and right contained in international instruments.

The Council adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on November 23.—Reuter's Special.

HINDENBURG LINE

Stands Between Hitler And Chancellorship

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—Prospects of Herr Hitler obtaining the Chancellorship are still remote. He, in company with his chief lieutenants, sometimes with the ex-Reichsbank President Schacht is working in the whole afternoon and evening on replies to conditions on which Von Hindenburg's offer to the Nazi leader of Chancellorship is contingent.

These conditions are:

Firstly, the proposed Cabinet must have the President's approval.

Secondly, that the President reserves the right to nominate Von Schleicher and Von Neurath as Foreign and Defence Ministers respectively.

Thirdly that the President demands that the new Government's economic programme should be approved by him.

Fourthly, a guarantee that there will be no return to a system of "dualism" between the Reich and Prussia.

and Fifthly, no attempt should be made by the new Cabinet to diminish the powers given to the President by Article 40 of the Constitution.

REMOTE PROSPECTS

Although Herr Hitler is striving desperately to formulate replies that will satisfy Von Hindenburg, political circles know that his prospects of forming the Cabinet on these terms are small. Even if he agrees to them, entirely he is confronted with the difficulty of finding a Parliamentary majority as the Centre Party is not enthusiastic and Nationalists under Von Hugenberg are still hostile.

Von Hugenberg has not even negotiated with Herr Hitler yet but has refused to meet the Nazi Reichstag President Goering.

If Herr Hitler fails, Von Hindenburg will probably ask the prelate Kaas, leader of the Centre Party to endeavour to secure a Parliamentary majority. As Kaas also is bound to fail, in view of the Nazi hostility the President will be left hardly with any alternative but to revert to the Presidential Cabinet under neutral leadership, containing most of the present members of the Government.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Jute shares opened at about yesterday's closing rates and ruled quiet but was steady throughout session. Towards close the tone of the market developed and closed at best of day. In Coals very few deals were reported. Teas were dull and neglected. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature as only electrical issues continued in fair demand. Securities were weak.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 percent paper 63/4; 3½ percent paper 72/6; 4 percent loan 1934/37 97/11 small lot; 4½ percent loan 1955/60 94/12; 5 percent New Loan 1940/43 101/8; 5 percent loan 1945/55 105/14;; 5 percent bonds 1935 101/13; 6½ percent Treasury Bonds 1935 105/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1190; Imperial Bank conty. 298/8 small lot.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 88.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/9; New Victoria ordy. 1/15.

Coals:—Bengal 206/8 samll lot; Burma Dhemo 4; Ghusick and Muslia 1/7; New Beerbhoom 8; Talcher 1/6.

Jute Shares:—Alliance 205 small lot; Anglo-India 252; Bally 111 small lot; Cheviot 192 small lot; Clive 21/6 ex-div.; Dalhousie 325 ex div small lot; Hooghly pref 17/10; Howra 38; Hukumchand 15/15; Kamarhatty 370 small lot; Khardah pref 111 small lots; National 18/6 cum div small lot; Orient 189.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref 12/10; Upper Ganges Valley Electric 7/12; Bengal Iron 2/9; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 96 small lot; Burn and Co. 7 percent pref 99/8; Indian Iron and Steel 5/4; Triton Insurance 162; B. I. Corporation pref 71; Dunlop Rubber pref 90; Ganges Rope 265 small lot; Titaghur Paper ordy 11/4; Titaghur Paper defd 3/12; Port Shipping 10/4 small, lot; Tukvar Tea 19/8.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 14; Cawnpore 31; Champaran 22/8; Samastipore 15/4.

Debentures:—7 percent 1971/51 Champaran— Sugar Debentures 103/8; 4 percent 1909/39 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 95; 4 percent 1912/42 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 91.—A. P.

THE SCENES FROM INDIAN LIFE Competition

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1. Sixteen Sketches are given representing 16 Scenes from ordinary Indian Life. Sixteen Titles for these sketches are given below the sketches Apply the correct title to the correct sketch by writing out the title in the blank space below each sketch.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—The first sketch represents a lady driving a car; and the correct title for this sketch is "Progressive Womanhood." Thus apply the remaining 15 titles to the remaining 15 sketches
3. After you have filled in your Form write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE SCENES FROM INDIAN LIFE COMPETITION
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **24TH NOVEMBER 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TITLES:—1. Progressive Woman hood. 2. Worship. 3. Ruin. 4. Melody. 5. Domestic Duties. 6. Woman's Pride. 7. Temptation. 8. Rural Toil. 9. Rest. 10. Harmony. 11. Womanly Duties. 12. Devotion. 13. Rustic Routine. 14. Dreamland. 15. Repose. 16. Farm Work.

BEARISH CENSUS GINNING REPORT DEPRESSES AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Southern Hedge Selling And Liquidation

CLOTH SALES BELOW OUTPUT IN AMERICA

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market was depressed by the bearish census ginning report. The quantity ginned to 14th November is 10533.000 bales which compares with 14.211,970 bales last year 11,962,827 bales in 1930 and 11,690.000 bales in 1929. The report is somewhat larger than average expectation and indicates that the total crop will be 12 million bales. As usual there was southern hedge selling and long liquidation.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points which was the highest level and increased selling pressure influenced by the ginning report resulted in a further loss of 5 points. The market fluctuated within a narrow range and ultimately closed at a net decline of 8 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.15 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.08 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. The session was quiet and featureless. Trading was chiefly local and later on the steady tone was maintained on straddle buying. The market closed at a decline of one to two points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.50 d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a decline of 6 to 2 points and Egyptian Cotton Futures closed irregular at a rise of four points to a decline of one point.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was easy and closed at a decline of 14 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January highest 6.16 (Opening) Lowest 6.11 (10-23 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

Cotton Market is sustained by good trade demand, speculative interest is at a minimum pending more settled political situation, hedging light. We would adopt a trading position with a preference for purchases on all setbacks.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:— Market narrow and featureless awaiting political and financial developmets. Favour purchases for a long pull.

New York:—Hedging. Liquidation. Outside uncertainties. Covering. Small trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Domestic mill activity holds but sales below output, margins narrower. Chinese mills switch to China cotton from American. Commodities business actively unchanged."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

"New York: market quietly firm, few sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Nov. 21.	
December	6.05—.07
January	6.11—.08
March	6.21—.08
May	6.32—.08
Middling Spot	6.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Nov. 21.	
December	6.03—.07
January	6.10—.07
Middling Spot	6.08—.07

NEW YORK.

New York Nov. 21.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	6.23
March	6.23
May	6.33

New York, Noon Call:—

January	.6 .13
March	6.23
May	6.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Nov. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
November 1932	...	5.26—.01
December 1932	...	5.24—.01
January 1933	5.22	5.23—.01
February 1933	...	5.23—.02
March 1933	5.24	5.24—.02
April 1933	...	5.25—.02
May 1933	5.26	5.26—.02
June 1933	...	5.26—.02
July 1933	...	5.27—.02
August 1933	...	5.28—.02
September 1933	...	5.28—.02
October 1933	...	5.29—.02
November 1933	...	5.30—.02
Middling Spot	...	5.50—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Sakellaridis November	7.37
December	7.35
January 1933	7.43
March 1933	7.53
May 1933	7.61
July 1933	7.68
October 1933	7.78
F.G.F Spot	7.63

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.12
Fine (Good Staple)	5.24
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.36
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.21
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Choice (No 1 Staple)	5.51
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.43
Fully Good	4.53
Fine	4.63
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.53
Fine	4.63
Superfine	4.73

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 21.

Silver—Market is idle.

Spot	18-1|16
Forward	18-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, November 21

Bars gold fine per oz 6:5:6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 21

Interest day to day loan	0-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 days market loan	0-1|2 p.c.
Bank bills 3 months	0-29|32 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	1-3|16 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months p.c.	2-3|4
Fine trade bills, 6 months p.c.	2-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 21.

T.T. London:—	
On Berlin	13.76
On Amsterdam	8.14-3|4
On Brussels	23.61
On Madrid	40.15
On Milan	63.93
On Berne	17.05
On Paris	83.56
On New York closing rate	3.27-1|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 21.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton, No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £12:5:0 Nov.|Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull)|Continent £12:0:0 Nov.|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, November 21.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10:10:0 Nov.|Dec. sellers.

Linseed LaPlata, c.i.f. (Hull) ton £8:16:3 Nov.|Dec. sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton £11:12:6 Nov.|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, November 21.

Linseed oil naked, London per cwt. 16|6 December sellers.

Linseed oil naked, London per cwt. 17 Jan.|Apl. paid and sellers.

LONDON.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, November 21.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. spot, 2-21|32 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes Nov/Dec. sellers 24

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes Jan/Feb. sellers 24

Wheat South Australian Parcels November paid 25/1 1/2

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels no offers.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 22.

In sympathy with a further decline of 8 points the local cotton market opened at Rs 212/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was marked absence of demand and scattered liquidation depressed prices. Later on the market ruled dull. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points on easier exchange. There was improved buying here and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	212/8
Oomra D./J.	190/4
Oomra March	189
Bengal D./J.	171
Bengal March	171/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

November	205.20+3.10
February	203.90—1.70
May	200.00—1.80

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

45	Colaba Land	Shegaon	199-1/4
100	Osbman Suleman	Khamgaon	10 on
53	Fredd Mill	Shirpur	161-1/4
75	Do.	Bagalkot	204
57	Do.	Veraval	179-1/4
45	E Spinner & Co.	Karanja New	199
70	Do.	Khamgaon New	199
50	Kotak & Co.	Satina	176
38	Do.	Hingoli	176-1/4
50	K Damji	Morvi	200
100	Curla Mill	Jambusar	209-1/4
100	Do.	Bagalkot	206-1/4
200	Tata Mill	Halda	161-1/4
75	Do.	Bhavi	156-1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 22.

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	...	170
Bengal Fine	...	165
Bengal F.G.	...	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	160
Wardha|Hingt. Fine	212	190
Nagpur|Savner Fine	212	190
Yeotmal Fine	208	185
Arvi Fine	208	185
Ellichpur Fine	205	180
Amraoti Fine	205	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	203	180
Mulkapur Fine	200	175
Khandesh Fine	195	170
Muthia F.G.	...	165
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	...	170
Burwah|Sanavad F.G.	...	180
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	...	175
Broach F.G.	...	200
Punjab|American	...	200
Punjab|American mix	...	190
Cambodia	...	255
Miraj|Sangli	...	205
Compta Good	...	205
Bagalkot	...	200
Busoga	...	310
Kampala	...	315

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	53	9,886
Central India	158	10,030
Barsi & Nagar	170	8,755
Hyderabad|Gaorani	..	2,472
Berar	713	19,175
Central Provinces	354	4,686
Total Oomras	1,448	55,013
Dholera	87	35,279
N.-W. Provinces	....	1,238
Rajputana	160	9,210
Sindh-Punjab	5	3,879
Broach	....	4,893
Coompta and Dharwar	....	30,739
Westerns|Northerns	....	32,862
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,999
Persian	....	2,215
American	....	4,134
Egyptian and African	....	19,505
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	....
Total	1,700	206,966

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 17th Nov. This year.
Europe	1,447	72,330
Japan & China	1,324	134,038
Coast Ports	6	3,623
Up-country by Rail	..	24,895
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	3,288
Total	2,777	238,174

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Cotton Broach A./M.	39 8 0
Linseed May	0 11 3
Wheat May	0 7 0
Castorseed May	4 4 0
Groundnuts May	3 15 0
Silver Magsar	0 14 0
Sovereigns December	0 5 3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 21.

Liquidation important long interest December.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QOUTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 22

B.C. RATE—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING—
T.T. 1|6 5|32 Nov.
D.D. 1|6 5|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|8 to Feby.
LONDON BANKS BUYING—
T.T. 1|6 7|32.
D.D. 1|6 7|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Nov|Feby.
3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 March|April.
NEW YORK B C. RATE—
T. T. 405.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING—
T. T. 403.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING—
T. T. 400
PARIS BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 630.
PARIS BANKS BUYING—
D. D. 640
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 61-3-4
JAPAN BANKS SELLING—
T. T. 82 1-2
JAPAN BANKS BUYING—
60 days 79
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING—
D D. 92-3-8
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 120-3-4
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING—
D.D. 154 5|8.
JAVA BANKS SELLING—
60 days 79
BERLIN BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 103
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.27 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 5/8 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 11/16 22nd instant.
London/Paris 83.75 21st inst.
London/Belgium 23.68 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.05 21st instant.
London/Italy 64.06 21st inst.
London/Berlin 13.73 21st inst.
London/Holland 8.16 1/4 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 18.89 21st instant.
London/New York 3.27 5/8 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—very Firm.
Gold £6-5-0 19th instant; £6-5-6 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 18 1/16 19th inst.; 18 1/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 19th inst.; 18 1/8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 7/8 19th inst.; 26 15/16 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Months 29/32 per cent 19th inst.; 29/32 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/16 per cent.; 1 3/16 per cent 21st inst.
IMPERIAL BANK RATE—
4 per cent.
BANK OF ENGLAND RATE—
2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Rs.as
3-1/2 p.c. C. P.	72/1/6
4 p.c. 1931/33 Conv.	98/4
4 p. c. 1934/37 London	97/10
4 p. c. 1960/70 Loan	84/14
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	100/6
4 1/2 p. c. 1955/60 Loan	94/15
5 p.c. 1930/44 Loan	100/4
5 p. c. 1940/43 Loan	101/6
5 p. c. 1935 Bond	101/6
6 p. c. 1933/36 Bonds	101/6
5½ p.r. 1933/40	103/5
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105/3
TAXFREES.	Rs.as
5 p. c. 1945/55 Loan	105/14
5 p.c. 1938 Bonds	101/5
6 1/2 p. c. 1935 B. L.	106/2
STATE LOANS.	Rs.as
4-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102/12
CORPORATION LOANS. TAXABLES.	Rs.as
5 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	78/8
4 p.c M. Deb. 1974	78/-
5 p.c M Deb. 1959	94/8
6 pc M Deb 1960 or 1954	106/4
6 p.c K P. T. 1956	106/-
6-1|2 p.c B.I.T 1937	104-8

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York — Liverpool:—Jany. 431. March 423. May 416.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May (21)—Liverpool May (5.24) Rs. 16½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay — New York:—Broach A./May (212)—New York May (6.32) Rs. 2 3/4 at 3.27 Cross Rate.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 32/14; Highest Rs. 33; Lowest Rs. 32/11; Closing Rs. 32/14.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 32-12, highest Rs. 32/14/6; Lowest Rs. 32/8; Closing Rs. 32/12.

WALL-STREET CLOSES EASY

New York, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have received the following New York Stock Exchange closing quotations:—

Anaconda 9 1/8
U. S. Steel 25½
G. Motors 13 7/8
I. Nickel 8 3/8
Chase National 35 3/4
Socony 8½
N. Y. Cent 23 5/8
W. U. Teleg. 32
Total business ½ million.
New York Stock Exchange:—Easy.
New York Call Rate 1 per cent

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Ready Silver	55 15 0
Magsar Dely.	56 4 0
Sovereigns Ready	19 6 0
Sovereigns Dec.	19 6 0
Shanghai Opening	1-9 5/8
Shanghai Closing	1-9 1/16

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 21.

Chartered Bank of I A & Co. £13 7/8

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £118.

P & O Banking Corporation £8 1/2

National Bank of India £43

Funding Loan, 4 p.c. £105 1/4

Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 p.c. £96 7/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £54

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan, £72

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £83

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £103

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £71 1/2

War Loan 5 p.c. £96 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £105

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C & F Calcutta Nov/Dec. per cwt. sellers 8/1 1/2.

C & F Bombay Nov/Dec. per cwt. sellers 7/10 1/2

C & F Karachi Nov/Dec. per cwt. sellers 7/10 1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 22.

December	47 3/4
March	49 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

December	5.1 3/4
March	4.9

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Linseed May	6 9
Wheat May	4 12 6
Cottonseed May	3 1 0
Castorseed May	32 14 0
Teelseed January	9 2 0
Groundnuts Feb.	32 12 0
Rapeseed March	7 4 0
Mawraseed	4 14 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	9 4 0

OIL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Cocoanut Oil	4 10 0
Castorseed Oil	4 1 0
Groundnut Oil	3 10 0
Linseed Oil	3 0 0
Rapeseed Oil	5 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bales.
Khandeish	53
Central India	158
Barsi-Nugger	170
Bera	713
Central Provinces	354
Dhollera	87
Rajputana	160
Sind-Punjab	5
Total Cotton	1,700
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,167
Linseed	4,002
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	43
Gingellseed	1,425
Poppyseed	4
Groundnuts	20,607
Castorseed	363
Rice	3,758
Myrabollams	1,685
Cottonseed	1,792
Mowraseed	320
Gram	1,205
Joowar	711
Maize	46
Barley	1,300
Bajree	1,759
Coal	1,130
	Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

F.P. Bales.	1932|33.	1931|32
Receipts to date 21|11|32	4250000	4782000
Receipts Yesterday 21|11|32	42000	64000
Exports to date 21|11|32	2722000	2582000
Stock at Ports 18|11|32	4689000	4730000
Stock at Interior Towns 18|11|32	2249000	2176000
Stock at Liverpool 18|11|32	741000	728000
Visible Supply 18|11-32	9369000	8952000
Quantity in Sight 18|11|32	6733000	7735000
Quantity out of Sight 18|11|32	4141000	3983000

Bombay Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL ORDINARY FIRM

Mill Shares Quiet

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled dull to-day in the absence of any important business.

The only centre of activity was Tata Steel Ordinary shares which advanced Re. 1/4 as compared with last closing on active buying and short covering It is said that there is an accumulation of weak long interest in this scrip which on any adverse effect is expected to depress prices.

Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range without any definite tendency. Tram shares also ruled quiet and Government Securities ruled weak on easier London advices.

The general feeling is against any important improvement in prices. Operators are nervous on account of uncertain political and financia and international situation There is less disposition to buy and holdres are getting tired

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance	300
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	668/2
Century	200/10
Central India	276/4
Colaba Land	73/2
Crescent	40/0
Daw Mills	485
E D. Sassoon	0-3-9
Elphinstone	1-3
Ebrahim Pabaney	73/2
Edward Sassoon	25-0
Finley	92-8
Fazulbhoy	261/4
Gokak	105/0
Hindustan	157-0
Indian Manfg.	1355-0
Indian Bleaching	147/8
Indore Malwa	352/8
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	60
Kohinoor	142/8
Lakshmi	917-8
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	7-6
Model Nagpore	61-4
Mysore	90/2
New City	35/0
New Great	116/4
Pearl	130/0
Phoenix	288-12
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	2105
Sholapur Def. (94 F.P.)	95/10
Sassoon Silk	42-0
Swan	57-8
Simplex	48-12
Swadeshi	214/6
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1647-8

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	133/2
Andhra Valley ordy.	1225
Andhra Valley Pref.	1080-0
Bombay Tram ordy.	110/5
Bombay Tram Pref.	70
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	160
Surat Electric	125
Suburban Electric	114/0
Tata Hydro 8 p.c. Deb.	109/6
Tata Hydro ordy.	136/9
Tata Power ordy.	771/4
Tata Power pref.	1160

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	140/0
Burma Petrol	2/12/6
Bombay Burma Old	372/8
Bombay Burma New	126/4
Bombay Steamer	216/14
Bombay Telephone	63/8
Bombay Burma 6-1|2 per cent Deb	54/10
Belapur Sugar	146/14
Bombay Mercantile	32-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	320
Indian Radio Def.	315
McKenzies	60
New India Assurance	19
Supito Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2280
Vulcan Insurance	5-14
Port Canning	630
Scindia Steam	89
Tata Construction	54-12
Tata Iron S ordy	34-12
Tata Iron & S. defd	157-3
Tata Iron & S 1st pref	132-8
Tata Iron & S 2nd pref	63
Tata Oil	15-4

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	650
Amritsar Patti Old	96-8
Central Provinces	75-4
Dhond Bharamati	71-0
Guzerat	55
Hoshiarpur Doab	63-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	55-8
Mymensing Rebate	67-0
Mymensingh Gtd.	68-0
Pachora Jamner	55
Sara Sirajgunj	72-0
Sialkot Narowal	77-0
Sind Light	45
Tapty Valley	613-12
Upper Sind Light	70-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	99
Baroda Bank	75-4
Bombay Provincial	53-8
Central Bank	19-4
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F. P.	1188-12
Imperial P. P.	292-8
Union Bank	3-9

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	15-4
Gwalior Cement	49
Indian Cement	186-4
Katni Cement ordy	164
Katno Cement defd	590
Punjab Cement ordy	9
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-6
Shahabad Cement	168-2
Shivrajpur	16|12
United Cement	73

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 668, 67, 68.
Century 201 200-10.
Colaba 72, 73-2.
Crescent 40.
Fazul 262, 60, 61.
Indore 351, 52.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 275 76.
New Great 116.
Pearl 128, 30.
Simplex 48.
Swadeshi 216, 14.
Burma 372.
Hydro 137 136-9.
Tram 111, 110-5.
Deff. 157-8.
Ord. 34-4, 35, 34-12.
Bundi 15-2, 4.
Indian 185 87, 85.
Katni Ord. 165, 64.
Alcock 140

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India, during the week ending the 19th November 1932 1,939,000. From 1st April 1932 to the 19th November 1932 17,630.000.

Sterling taken over in London, from 1st April 1932 to the 19th November 1932, 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve, from 1st April 1932 to the 19th November 1932 —3,750,000.

Total 1,939,000 and 14,595,000 respectively.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd November 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,25,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-7-0 were accepted in full and these at Rs. 99-6-6 received approximately 99 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-6-0 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. one crore will be received on Tuesday the 29th November 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 2nd December 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 23rd November to Monday the 28th November 1932 at Rs. 99-7-0 per cent subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediates without previous notice at any time during this period.

STERLING INDIAN LOANS

LLondon, Nov. 21.

3 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan £72

3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan £83.

4½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £10.

4½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £104

5 per cent. Indian Sterliny Loan 1942/47 £107

5½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1936-88 £107

6 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1933/35 £102¼

6 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £ 107¼

6 per cent. India Sterling Loan 1933/34 £104¼

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per S. S. "Mirzapore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m on Wednesday the 23rd instant instead of at 5-30 on 22nd as previously notified.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 12 noon on Thursday 24th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Strathaird" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 5.30 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Vad, 10, 1989.
Muslim—Rajab 24, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 18, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 49m.
Sunset—6h. 0m.
Hightide—6-52, 20-0.
Lowtide—0-24, 13-52.
Phases of the moon: Last quarter 31st November 1h 26m a.m. New Moon 28th Nov 6h 12m a.m. First quarter 5th Dec. 3h 15m a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec 7h. 11m a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 3-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, November 24
Municipal Standing Committee, 2.40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Not For Paris" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"The King Of Kings" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"A Night Like This" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Night Court." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Peacock Alley" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO:—"Grand Hotel". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Around The World In 80 Minutes" Daily at 3-30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10.30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"The White Devil". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY:—"The Trial Of Vivienne Ware". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—Waterloo Bridge." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDI.... RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m., P. N. Dewolker's instrumental music, and M. Khan's 'been' solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION:—Smt. Jinabai Mulgaoker the famous Radio Star will sing at Classified Trades Exhibition today (Wednesday) between 6 and 9 p.m.

DR. TARAPOREWALA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the K. H. Cama Oriental Institute Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala, will deliver to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Buildings, 6, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort a public lecture on "The psychological Aspects of Speech."

LATE SETH J. LAKHAMSI.

Under the auspices of five institutions, a public meeting of the residents of Matunga will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the Lakhamsi Hall, Matunga, to express their sense of loss sustained by the premature death of Seth Jadhavji Lakhamsi and to convey their condolences to Seth Velji Lakhamsi in his bereavement. Seth Chimanlal Popatlal Shah will preside.

'VIR RAJASTHAN'.

The declaration for 'Vir Rajasthan' an English weekly to be started shortly in Bombay was filed on Tuesday by Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharama in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The paper will be exclusively an organ of Indian State's people and will be edited by the Bourbon lady Ayesha Begum, of Lucknow.

YOU CAN TEST THIS INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S SKILL FREE.

Learn the Truth About Yourself.

Hundreds who have tested the skill of "Pundit Tabore," famous psychic, proclaim him the modern wizard of Astrology. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that the Bombay expert must possess some sort of second-sight Applying the ancient science to useful purposes, Tabore has built up an enviable reputation. The accuracy of his predictions and the sound, practical advice contained in his Horoscopes has served to win many new adherents to Astrology and to place the science in a more elevated position than it has heretofore held. His Horoscopes deal with such subjects as Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Matrimony, Travels, Friends, Enemies, etc.

In order to popularise his system Tabore is sending FREE Partial Horoscopes to all who write and send him their full names, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), address, date, month and year of birth all **clearly written** or printed by themselves in block letters together with 8 Annas Stamps to pay postage and miscellaneous expenses. No personal interviews; all consultations by post only. Address: "PUNDIT TABORE," (Dept. 334-B), Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII.

POLICE RAID CONGRESS TREASURY

SEVEN PERSONS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A keen watch kept by the Bombay C.I.D. to locate the "Congress Treasury" in Bombay culminated in the raid of a room on the first floor of a building in Kika St and the seizure of Rs. 300 in cash.

SEVEN PERSONS ARRESTED.

Seven persons, including Chandrakant Shah supposed to be the "Congress Cashier" were arrested in the room.

On suspicion that moneys to Congress volunteers were being distributed in the room in question, Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the C.I.D raided the place this morning. Five persons found in the room were put under arrest, and Rs. 300 in cash found in a box in the room were seized. Plain clothes C.I.D men were posted in the room, and two more men who called later were also arrested

"BEWARE MAGISTRATES"

Leaflets Distributed In Courts

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Beware Magistrates" was the headline of leaflets that were distributed this morning in the Sixth and Second Presidency Magistrate Courts. The leaflet called upon the Magistrate to resign their posts. The leaflets were distributed by Congress volunteers as soon as the Court sat amongst the members of the Bar and visitors with cries of "Vande Mataram" and Gandhi-ki-Jai" Two of them were arrested in the Sixth Court and two others in the second Court by the police constables on duty.

INTER COLLEGE CRICKET

St. Xavier Scores 451 For 1st Innings

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The second day of the Inter-College Cricket Tournament drew enormous crowds (at the Hindu Gymkhana) who were rewarded with a fine display of bright cricket. The match is between the St. Xavier College and the Elphinstone College.

The Xavierites who batted the whole of yesterday concluded their innings to-day one hour after lunch, their score being 451. Wadia who scored 187, played a fine innings, giving only two chances, after he had completed 150. Khimaya who scored 129 gave two chances at 20 and 28 which not being accepted cost the Elphinstonian's more than a century. Ismail the third highest scorer, had 55 runs to his credit.

The Elphinstone College opened their first innings about one hour before the close to-day, with champak Mehta and Gupte, but the former soon met with disaster being bowled by Lalji, after he had collected only 10 runs. At the close of the play to-day the score-board showed 39 runs for two wickets. The match will be continued to-morrow on the same ground.

HARISS SHIELD CRICKET TOURNAMENT FINALS.

B. N. H. SCHOOL TROUNCE D G. T. H. SCHOOL.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bharda New High School gave a crushing defeat to the D. G. T. High School at the Bombay Gymkhana, in the Inter-Schools (Senior) Cricket Tournament. Going in first the former scored 321 runs with Lawyer 82, Siganporia 67, and Governor 63 (not out)

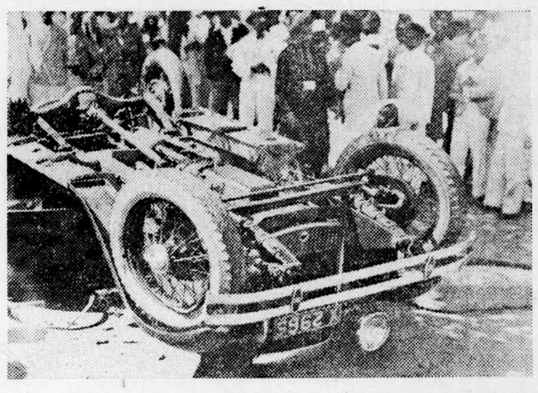
The D. G. T. H. School scored only 75 runs in their first innings, and, following-on made 119, thus giving their opponents a victory of an innings and 127 runs.

Cricket Match At Kalyan

The Indian Railway Institute Gymkhana Kalyan played a day's cricket match on their home ground against The Lonavla Indian Railway Institute Gymkhana, on Sunday last. The home team winning the toss elected to bat, and could put up only 72 runs. The chances looked very bright for the visitors, but due to the deadly bowling of Deshpande and Bhatia the whole team was skittled out for 57 runs.

The home team going in again hit up 95 runs for 3 wickets, (Mr. S. D. Aras 55) the innings being declared the visitors were allowed 45 minutes to bat.

The visitors scored 82 runs for one wicket in 45 minutes.



There was a "tete-a-tete" this noon between a private car No. X-2965 and a lorry belonging to the Army and Navy Stores in front of the Watson Hotel on the Esplanade Road Due to the collision the private car turned turtle and two European occupants of the car and the driver escaped with slight injuries. The Esplanad. Police arrived on the scene and are conducting the enquiries.

NASTY COLLISION

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A collision occurred this morning between a motor lorry of the Army and Navy Stores and a private car on the Esplanade Road in front of the Watson's Hotel. The car turned turtle and occupants escaped with slight injuries.

It appears that the lorry was coming from the Bori Bunder side at 11-30 and was turning towards Watson Hotel, when it collided with a private car No. X-2965 which was coming from the Museum side at top speed. The driver of the car swerved to the left with a view to avoid collision and bumped against a tree The car shot up in the air and turned turtle. The two European occupants of the car and the driver escaped with slight injuries. The Esplanade Police came on the spot and took the drivers of both the lorry and the car to the station. The police are carrying on further enquiries

PARSI PANCHAYET ELECTIONS

Interesting Suit Before High Court

Bombay, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court commenced the hearing of an interesting suit relating to the recent elections to the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay.

In 1906, the High Court framed a scheme for the administration of the funds and properties of the Panchayat. Under the provisions of this scheme, elections were held in February last. In one constituency which returned 70 representatives, the elections were contested by two parties—the "Orthodox" and the "Reformists", each putting forward 70 candidates. The results were announced at a meeting of the Trustees on March 14.

Subsequently, some objections to certain elections were received by the Trustees.

One of the clauses of the scheme provided that no objection could be entertained unless received within 14 days of the date of election.

The point in dispute before the Court was whether the "date of election" meant the day on which votes were recorded, or the day on which the election results were published.

SOCIALIST PRESS SUSPENDED

For Satirising Prussian Commissioner

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
COLOGNE, Nov. 22.

The whole of the Socialist press in Lower Rhine district has been suspended till Saturday for satirising Bracht. Commissioner for Prussia.

Russian Fuel Oil For Canada

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MONTREAL, Nov. 22.

The first shipment of Russian fuel oil amounting to 12,000 tons for use without further treatment in Canada has arrived.

This follows three shipments of 30,000 tons of Soviet crude oil under aluminium barter arrangements.

World's Mercantile Marine

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.

World's mercantile marine has been reduced by 450 thousand tons during the quarter ended June 30, 1932 one-fourth of which was due to casualty or stress of weather.

The biggest disaster was burning of Georges Philippar (17,359 tons) off Aden.

Two United Kingdom and one Dutch vessels between 12,000 and 20,000 tons were broken up.

SETTLEMENT REACHED

Hasumati Case Convictions And After

"FIT CASE FOR COMPROMISE"

Bombay, Tuesday.

A settlement was reached at the High Court in the sensational case relating to the alleged enticing away of Hasumati, a Gujarati lady and wife of Vaikunthlal Ishvarlal Munim of Bombay.

In this case there were three accused (1) Dawood Maganbhai Narsi, a Khoja youth. (2) Harshad Ishvarlal Munim and (3) Dr. Ramnik Ishvarlal Munim. All the three got heavy sentences in the origial trial at Broach, but these were reduced in appeal to the Sessions Judge of Broach who awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine to the first and third accused, and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine to the second accused

All the accused appealed to the High Court where bail was granted to nos. 2 and 3 who are both brothers of the complainant-husband. The first accused who was refused bail was sent to Sabarmati jail to serve his sentence.

When the appeals came on for hearing before the Appellate Bench of the High Court, Mr. Harivadan D. Thakore, counsel for the complainant, informed the Court that the complainant wanted to compound the case with all the three accused, and that the Government Pleader had no objection

The Court granted sanction to compound the case under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code and acquitted all the accused. The fines, if paid, were directed to be refunded to the accused.

Before this order was made, the matter had come up last week when Mr. Thakore, for the complainant, stated that his client wanted to compound the case with accused nos. 2 and 3, his two brothers.

"FIT CASE FOR COMPROMISE"

The Court observed that this was a fit case for compromise, but that it would not give sanction for compounding it, unless it was for all the accused. It was in the interest of justice that the first accused also should get the benefit of the compromise equally with the other two.

Mr. Thakore said he wanted time to consider the suggestion.

The Government pleader also wanted time to ascertain what the Government's instructions were in the matter.

The case was, therefore, adjourned. Thereafter, at the final hearing, the case was compounded as mentioned above.

Mr. M. J. Antia with Mr. H. M. Choksi, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. U. L. Shah, for the second and third accused.

HARD LABOUR FOR NAZI DEPUTY

Sentenced For Terrorist Acts

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, Nov. 21.

The Reichstag Nazi Deputy, Herr Moder has been sentenced to six and half years hard labour for organising terrorist acts at Schleiswigholstein on the day following the July Reichstag election when hand grenades were thrown on houses of political opponents. Twenty other Nazis have been sentenced from six and half years to a month's imprisonment for participation in this and similar outrages in different parts of Germany.

AN ENGLISH MUSLIM IN BOMBAY

Dr. Sheldrake Interviewed

(Exclusive for the "Chronicle").
Bombay, Tuesday.

A tall light coloured and fair looking Englishman with a twinkle in his blue eyes was interviewed this morning on his arrival from London.

Dr. Sheldrake, the visitor said that his father had given him theological training under a distinguished clergyman of the church of England, the Rev. R. H. Grubb. As a result of this training, he was compelled to renounce once for all the idea of remaining a Christian and he became an agnostic. He had then studied comparative religion and was attracted to Islam, because of the toleration and universal character of that faith. As a democrat he appreciated fully the absence of any racial or colour barrier between man and man. He became a convert on July 14th 1903.

THE QUORAN.

All the available books he had managed to read were those published by the Christian societies. The only copy of the Holy Quoran he had possessed at that time was a translation by sale. The belief in one God, the brotherhood of all believers and the democratic nature of Prayer in Islam was in Dr. Sheldrake's opinion, the panacea for the world's many ills. His own experience taught him that Islam had a great future in the Countries of the West.

He has not yet visited Mecca. Sheik Hafiz Wabha, Minister of Hedzas had desired him to alter his programme and visit Mecca, before his Indian visit. This had not been possible. Also, Mahomed Bey Salim of Egypt had arranged for his visit to Cairo but this too had not been possible.

He had married a Christian lady but she had, after marriage, voluntarily embraced Islam. His second son was named after Kemal Pasha.

He had had occasions to meet Zaghloul Pasha of Egypt and the late Maulana Mohamed Ali on the Continent.

INDIAN TOUR.

Dr. Sheldrake is on a visit to India to deliver lectures on Islam and in Bombay he is the guest of Mr Al Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy.

Dr. Sheldrake accompanied by another European convert to Islam, Mr. Conrad W. Simpson, a cousin of Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, the only White Rajah in the world.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York. Nov. 22.
Previous Closing	3.27
To-day's Closing	3.26 11/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK

	London. Nov. 22.
Previous Closing	3.27 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.26 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.26 13/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

	New York, Nov. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	6.11
To-day's Opening Rate	6.10
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.11
Difference	Unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 212

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	5.23
To-day's Opening Rate	5.25
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.23
Difference	Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Nov. 22.
Silver Forward	18 1/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Ready	18 1/4
Higher	1/8

Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, Nov. 22.
1st Settlement	55 13 0
2nd Settlement	55 14 0
3rd Settlement	56 2 0
Gold	30 14 0
Gini	19 5 6

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To-Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m. **THE CAPITOL** Plans Open. Book Now.

AN INNOCENT WOMAN! A DISHONEST JUDGE! A LOVING HUSBAND!

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LAUREL AND HARDY IN AN HILARIOUS COMEDY

PARAMOUNT BRITISH NEWS

NEXT WEEK

THE COMEDY ROMANCE OF THE YEAR

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FREDRIC MARCH AND KAY FRANCIS

REALLY A SHOW YOU SHOULD NOT MISS ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN.

Tender Gums are *Dangerous!*

Tender gums—bleeding gums—are Nature's warning that your teeth are in danger of infection and serious trouble looms ahead.

Profit by the warning. Take steps to ensure that your gums are properly cared for, that your mouth is sterilized and your teeth protected against savages of decay.

"KOPRAN" tooth paste will come to your aid. A triumph of modern Indian research, it is unique in containing the gumhardening principles of Babool, while its cleansing astringent, anti-acid and anti-septic qualities are second to none.

Sold Everywhere.

KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE

Cleans the Teeth—Hardens the Gum.

Manufactured by KOPRAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD

12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

The New Era School Festival

The NEW ERA SCHOOL will give a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, TO-DAY, at 6 P.M. sharp.

Some of the main items are an operetta; a Ras and Orchestra; a Garba and a Comedy.

Tickets for the same at the rate of Rs. 10; 5; 3; 2; and 1 can be had from the School Office, Gowalia Tank Road.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' and the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Unions, a mass meeting of railway workers will be held at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Pobavdi at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to express their sympathies for the M. & S. M. Workers now on strike.

3rd DEMAND WEEK

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GREATEST CAST IN HISTORY IN THE ENTERTAINMENT SUPREME!

JOHN BARRYMORE with CRAWFORD GRETA GARBO WALLACE BEERY LIONEL BARRYMORE

GRAND HOTEL

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

DON'T MISS IT

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1932

THIS IS NO REMEDY

In his inaugural address to the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday Sir Frederick Sykes entered into an elaborate defence of the Ordinance Bill which his Government are introducing and which will, indeed, be the most important and the most controversial measure of the session. The Government of Bombay have decided that the time has not yet come when this Presidency can dispense with the special powers which, in their opinion, have enabled the civil disobedience movement to be kept in check and they desire to secure legislative sanction for these special powers. We were led to believe through official speeches that the Congress had already been crushed and all that was necessary for Government now was to pay undivided attention to the other aspect of their dual policy, the aspect of advancing constitutional reform. But it appears from the Governor's speech that in this Presidency manifestations of Congress activity still continue and the repressive policy which is supposed to have kept them in check is to be continued further.

AMAZING.

Of the many accusatons against the Congress, the public will be most amazed to find that the recent communal riots should be laid at its door. According to the Governor the riots were "very largely the direct result of the policy of boycott by which the Congress was seeking to enforce its wishes". The public is sure to regard this analysis of the causes of the riots as only superficial. The attempt to check the wave of nationalism which is now surging all over this Presidency, as elsewhere in the country, by means which are arbitrary in the extreme and which endow the executive with almost autocratic powers is bound to fail and only make the work of administration more difficult.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The "supplementary powers" which the Provincial Ordinance Bill is designed to provide are in the opinion of Government absolutely essential in the special circumstances of this Presidency It is a pity that it does not occur to them that the "special circumstances" will continue to exist so long as these special powers are used to meet them. If instead of conciliation which is the urgent need of the moment, legislative coercion is to be the sovereign remedy, the effect on the public of this policy will be the precise contrary of what Government hope to secure.

FUTILE POLICY.

And, yet, we are told that all this is to be done in order to hand over to a government functioning under a new constitution "a legacy of sound administration" as a firm foundation for that constitution But if the new Government is to be based "upon argument and reason and on the wishes of the people as constitutionally expressed," is there the least likelihood that the people will ever be ready to donate the executive with the kind of special powers the Ordinance Bill proposes? It is time Government not only in this Presidency but elsewhere in India realised that the remedy they propose is absolutely futile and peace and contentment in the land can only come by conciliating an already deeply exasperated people.

Debts, Disarmament, And Depression

European statesmen are falling over one another in their attempt to secure the sympathy of the new regime in America, inaurated by the election of a Democrat as President, and with a Democratic majority in the Congress. They are anxious to get a suspension of the Debt payments even if a complete cancellation is not to be. The arguments of each of the several debtor countries have a family likeness, which the shrewd Yankee cannot misunderstand. With the relief that they desire from a debt burden, which, even on the reduced scale of the subsisting agreements, means several hundred million Dollars' relief per annum in the American budget, the European nations are yet unable to offer any satisfactory 'quid pro quo,' which might persuade the American Government and people to make the sacrifice. America herself has taught to the world the lesson of intensive protectionism. And the world,—especially the newer peoples, just tasting for the first time the fruits of freedom and of popular, democratic institutions.—is unwilling to overlook those lessons in a hurry.

DEBTORS' DILEMMA.

The unavoidable result is that America cannot find a market for her wares, nor a remedy for her growing volume of unemployment, so long as the markets of the world are closed to her, thanks to the intensive economic nationalism of the would-be buyer. It is possible that insistance on the bond, the whole bond, and nothing but the bond, might drive the debtors to wholesale insolvency, and a complete repudiation of any obligation. America, however, knows that risk, and is apparently willing to run it. For the chief of her debtors.—Britain and even France,—have more to lose by resorting to bankruptcy than America has in losing her dues from these parties' insolvency. Their credit would suffer irretrievably in the world; and with their credit will vanish their place in the world trade and world finance, which would then be America's for the asking. America would thus be the undisputed mistress of the commercial and financial world; and that supremacy would mean more,—even in dollars and cents,—than perhaps the rigorous fulfilment of the bond by her debtors. Could the latter afford to take such a risk?

DISARMAMENT TALKS.

To that question the answer might have been in the affirmative, if only the nations of Europe were guided by a sane international outlook. But they are still immersed in their petty rivalries and vain ambitions for mutual domination. Their armaments are a burden, which are directly responsible for the present economic distress of millions upon millions in the leading countries of Europe. They are striving, no doubt, to reduce these uneconomic burdens. But the way they set about achieving an all-round Disarmament is the surest guarantee of promoting further arming. Proposals have, it is true, been put forward to reduce this or that weapon of war, or to restrict its use in times of war. But whether it is submarines or aerial bombing; whether it is poison gas or other hellish contraptions of modern war-lords, the European Conference on disarmament has made little progress towards reducing the military burdens substantially, with a view to their eventual abolition. France suggests an internationalisation of all weapons of war; and Russia advocates total and summary disarmament Between these two extremes lie strewn the proposals of various other members of the League of Nations who are pledged, morally at least, never to degrade themselves to this barbaric relic of a resort to arms.

GERMAN DEMAND.

But not one of them seeks more than a camouflaged advantage for itself,—in the event of a war which they all profess to abhor, but which they all seem to hope will happen very soon. And meanwhile, Britain has made the first declaration to admit Germany's plea for re-arming herself On grounds of such international law and morality as are accepted in Europe, it is impossible to resist Germany's demand, while the nations all around her violate the Versailles treaty in that respect, and remain armed to the teeth. If Germany re-arms, France will take alarm; and that country, already chauvinist to the core, once alarmed, will send the neighbours on her north and east into a frenzy by her sheer inability to believe herself secure if once Germany's is permitted to arm. So the tangled skein becomes more and more tangled, with the passage of months during which the Conference has had to be adjourned.

DEEPENING DEPRESSION.

The Debt question being thus far from settled, and Disarmament more confused than ever, the nations of Europe are unable to devote any considerable energy to fight their internal distress, and help to raise the world Depression. The causes of this depression are many and complicated. Some find it in overproduction; others in currency policies; and yet others in intensive Nationalism leading to ever-growing tariff barriers. Be these causes what they may, the fact of the depression daily deepening for the last three years is unchallengeable.

DANGER OF DRIFT.

The remedies that ought to be first tried are still beyond reach; and the only alternative,—perhaps the only real solution, a radical reconstruction of the present Capitalist society into a co-operative organisation,—is, for the moment, unthinkable or inadmissible by the ruling classes of the world. Discontent thus gathers ground every minute; and though for the moment it may not be vocal or constructive; though they may laugh out of London the Hunger-marchers, or disperse them by baton charges social disruption disintegration and a revolution would be inevitable, if the policy of Drift is allowed to guide nations at this juncture.

REMOTE CHANCE

Herr Hitler will not find it easy to secure the Chancellorship of the German Reich. Hindenburg's offer of this post to the Nazi leader is hedged in with so many conditions as to indicate that the President will be glad if Herr Hitler spurns this offer. The President demands that certain important posts in the Cabinet should be under his nomination, the economic programme of the new Government should be approved by him and that it should make no attempt to curtail the powers he enjoys under Article 40 of the Constitution. In fact he is gravely concerned about the stability of an administration dominated by the Nazis. What is most likely in these circumstances is that Germany will be ruled again by another Provisional Government.

ORDINANCES AND VEGETABLES!

Labour M. P. On "Ridiculous Use" Of Magistrate's Order

IS IT CONSISTENT WITH DIGNITY OF HIS OFFICE?

LONDON, (By air mail).

In the House of Commons on November 7, Mr. Thomas Williams asked the Secretary of State for India.

"Whether his attention has been drawn to the order under Section 4 of the Ordinance G of 1932, issued by the District Magistrate of Midnapur, to the effect that a certain Balai Guchhait, of Chimara, who used to sell vegetables daily in Anandpur Bazaar, but had ceased to do so should be compelled for one month from the date of the receipt of notice to sell vegetables at least twice a week in Anandpur and report himself each time to the sub-registrar of Anandpur; and whether the use of the Ordinances in this way meets with the approval of his Department."

The Secretary of State replied: "I have seen a question asked on this subject in the Legislative Assembly and am sending the Honourable Member a copy of the proceedings As he will observe the matter has been brought to the notice of the Bengal Government

RIDICULOUS USE OF ORDER.

The following supplementary questions were put and answered:

Mr. T. Williams (Labour) asked if this ridiculous use of this order was consistent with the dignity of his office.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he could not say that it was a ridiculous order until he had seen the information he required. It might have been a very useful order.

Mr. T. Williams asked if the Order referred to the price at which the Vegetables must be sold.

THOROUGHLY WELL JUSTIFIED

Sir Samuel Hoare: As we are not a Socialist administration we do not dictate prices in this manner. I have said that I am making enquires in this matter and when I have obtained them I think the Honourable Member will find the order thoroughly well justified.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST PARTY & OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Members To Record Opinion On Merit

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Nationalist Party held a meeting, to-day, when it is understood it heard its party members who sit on the Ottawa Committee. The party did not give any mandate, and wanted its members to record their opinion for or against the Agreement on the merit and not to carry on any negotiations based on fear that opposition to the agreement may not succeed in the matter of vote when the Agreement comes back to the Assembly. The partly elected Mr. Jog, Acting Chief Whip, in succession to Mr B Das.

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO END BY DEC. 15?

It is expected that the Ordinance Bill will be passed next week followed by the passage of the Bengal Outrages Supplementary Bill and that by December 1 the Assembly would be able to take up the consideration of the Ottawa Agreement and conclude the session by the middle of December.—A P.

Viceroy To Visit Nagpur On Dec 19

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

It is understood that His Excellency Lord Willingdon will arrive here on December 19, and stay for two days. He will stop at Raipur for a day to meet Chattisgarh division ruling chiefs and pay a visit to the Rajkumar College.

Notes of the Day

Determined Attitude.

The latest news from Geneva regarding the discussion on the Lytton report on Manchuria is of absorbing interest. While Japan remains truculent and is likely to defy the League, China is ready to take as the basis of discussion any recognition conforming to the provision of the League or the Paris Pacts or the Nine Power Treaty at Washington. Dr. Wellington Koo made this clear at the meeting of the League Council on Monday. His appeal that the dispute should be speedily settled in accordance with the principles of justice and right "contained in international instruments" is one that Japan cannot afford to ignore, unless it desires to renounce the validity of all such instruments and declare that force majeure rules the world.

Only A Part Of The Campaign.

In an interview with an "Evening News" correspondent, Mahatma Gandhi emphasizes that it was incorrect to assert that to him all the problems connected with the social rehabilitation of the Harijans were concentrated in the temple-entry issue. He says: "On the contrary the question of temple-entry is only one of the many issues." Mr. Kelappan's determination to fast and Mahatmaji's resolve also to begin a fast on January 2, if the Guruvayur, temple is not thrown open to the Depressed Classes by that date have contributed in making the question of temple-entry of special importance. But this does not mean that the agitation for the uplift of Harijans in other ways should give place to this question of temple entry, which is only a part of the campaign to remove untouchability.

Detenus And Examinations.

The Senate of the Calcutta University deserves to be congratulated on its sense of fairness in permitting over forty detenus to appear at the various examinations of the University for the year 1933. It would have been most unjust for the University if it had impugned their character merely because they were political suspects. It is interesting to note that one of the detenus in question is Miss Prativa Bhadra, who was arrested while she was a student in the second year in Victoria College, Comilla. We hope the officials concerned will give the detenus all the necessary facilities for study and for appearing for their examinations. It is, however, a sound principle from every point of view to give every reasonable facility for instruction not only to "bona fide" students but to all political prisoners and even common convicts.

A Night College In Bombay.

A correspondent urges the establishment of a night college in Bombay, affiliated to the Bombay University. He points out that many promising young men who had to cut short their higher education on account of poverty and to undertake professional work are extremely anxious to secure higher education, specially such as would help them in their professional careers. We wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion. We know that a good number of teachers and clerks in Bombay would be grateful for any opportunity to gain higher instruction in Arts and Commerce and also a degree, which may be helpful to them in various ways. It is not at all an impossible task to establish a night college in Bombay: but we do not know if the Bombay University would be prepared to affiliate it without insisting upon impossible or unreasonable conditions We understand there is a night college in Calcutta and we do not see why we should not have one in Bombay.

ALLAHABAD AGREEMENT AND AFTER

DR. MOONJE CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING

Reply To "Earnest Workers' Protest"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 22

Dr. Moonje, in a press statement, says:—

"Sjt. Rajagopalachariar's statement, particularly that part of it which deals with the Hindu Mahasabha and part that I took in the discussions in the Allahabad Conference has caused misunderstanding. I have received several protests from earnest workers and well-wishers of the Mahasabha The whole position in its essence must be clearly comprehended The Mahasabha and I have fundamental objection in principle to the statutory majority community in the province and to the Separate Electorate. The Mahasabha was also objecting to the separation of Sind for reasons which are known to all and need not be recapitulated here.

EXPLORING AVENUES FOR SETTLEMENT

I attended the Conference in my anxiety to explore all possible means for honourable settlement of the communal problem ourselves At the Allahabad Conference Sikhs and Hindus were invited from the Punjab and Bengal only two provinces where objection of Mahasabha held good in respect of the statutory majority for Muslims waived their opposition, and agreed to a statutory majority Then followed Hindus from Sind who made a statement agreeing to the separation subject to certain safeguards and conditions Thus three great objections of the Mahasabha were disposed of by consent of the persons invited from those provinces. There has not been so far any protest from the people of those provinces against the consent given by those who attended the Conference from those provinces. Next we secured reduction of the Muslim demand of 33-1/3 per cent. re: reservation for them in the Central Legislature to 32 per cent. The formula of form of Joint Electorates is before the public for interpretation.

SITUATION IN NUTSHELL.

Such is situation in a nutshell. The Agreement will have to be ratified by the communities concerned. Muslims in a conjoint meeting of the Working Committees of the Muslim League, the Muslim All-Parties' Conference and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema (Cawnpore) have already rejected the Agreement. It is yet to be known what the Sikhs decide in the matter. But it is as clear as daylight that if the Muslims will not accept it then the "status quo ante" is resumed."

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Murder Charge Against Pathan Proved

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov 22.

Afzalkhan Pathan, a resident of Peshawar, has been sentenced to death by Mr. Shah, Sessions Judge, Nagpur, on the charge of murdering Fakruddin, a guard, Sadar Bazar shop, on January 11 last. The body of Fakruddin was found with a revolver wound, and the evidence of the Small Arms Factory expert showed that the bullet extracted from the body could not be but from the revolver found in the possession of the accused at the time of the arrest. The accused was arrested at Delhi on March 24 after a daring encounter with the police.

MR. RUIKAR SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

Mr. Ruikar, the former president of the Trade Union Congress is suspended from practice, under section 13, Legal Practitioners' Act, by the Judicial Commissioner Mr. Ruikar was convicted in July last for delivering a seditious speech in February in conection with the Labour Day.

P. C. Ray To Deliver Lectures In Nagpur University

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

Sir Profulla Chandra Ray, has been appointed by the Nagpur University as Madhavrao Kinkhede Lecturer 1932, and will deliver a series of lectures on "Industrial development of India" commencing on November 24. He has foregone Rs. 1,000 honorariam and donated the same to the University.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster.)

As was generally anticipated Government have carried in the Assembly the report of the Select Committee on the Ordinance Bill by 63 to 30. That no better result was expected by anybody who has watched the present Assembly at work is only self-evident. But perhaps nothing else could have shown up the present Assembly as lacking a truly representative character of the country's opinion and wishes than the voting registered on this question. Even very staunch constitutionalists like Mr. Chintamani and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad have been known to protest against the enactment of such extraordinary legislation.

* * * *

Government's persistence in putting this Black Law on the Statute Book in the teeth of country-wide opposition cannot but evoke the suspicion given expression to by a member of the Legislative Assembly that Government being aware in advance the nature of the Constitutional Reforms which are to be given to India have been arming themselves to prepare for all contingencies that may arise by the rejection of the pale shadow of Home Rule which India has been promised through the farce of the third Round Table Conference.

* * * *

And I feel certain that the Assembly will give further evidence in support of its unrepresentative character by accepting in a few days' time the Ottawa Agreement which is a perfect emblem of Britain's domineering over India and India's economic backwardness as a positive sequence of our political dependency. Let me say once again that the country will not tolerate this balderdash of accepting the Agreement for a period of three years. Let also Government understand it clearly that forcing acceptance of this Agreement on an unwilling India will only perpetuate the deep-rooted bitterness which the Indian intelligentsia feel against the economic policy of the Government in India.

* * * *

America does not appear to have made up her mind in regard to the issue raised by the recent British Note on the War Debts. It is really a tragedy that the average American cannot yet be made to realise the common-sense of the situation that every Dollar forgiven to the foreign debtor will ultimately return to America with compound interest in the shape of increased American trade through the improved purchasing power of the world. But such pig-headed persistence on the part of America should not debar England from doing her plain duty to the world viz., that of giving the lead to the debt-ridden world by refusing to pay the next instalment, thus forcing it to the attention of America that this question has to be solved permanently and immediately. Well may speculators play upon International currencies taking advantage of the daily uncertainties created by statements official, demi-official, and unofficial on either side of the Atlantic. But no sane person can doubt England's ability to pay the next instalment on the 15th December. And as I have suggested previously such a false notion of prestige inspired by orthodox understanding of that intangible factor of credit cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the solution of a problem which alone can make the largest possible contribution towards the recovery of the world trade.

* * * *

I am not surprised that frantic attempts are being made in certain quarters to discredit the achievements of the Allahabad Unity Conference. But let these misdirtcted gentlemen know that their political tergiversations are bound ultimately to fail. I understand that several Delegates at the Round Table Conference in London have been taking active interest in the formulae reached at Allahabad and that efforts are being made in London to consolidate the achievements of Allahabad. It was a supreme effort on all sides and the unexpectedly happy result reached through an admirable spirit of give and take displayed by all who gathered at Allahabad should not be allowed to be thrown away merely because of the disreputable fanaticism of a few political tyros who revel in slinging mud at the disinterested work of well-accredited leaders at Allahabad whilst they themselves have no other workable alternative to suggest.

Mahatmaji's Fast Has Quickened The Movement

KELAPPAN ON TEMPLE ENTRY

"It Is A Painful Sin Not To Admit Harijans For Worship" Says Gopala Menon

CALICUT, Nov. 21.

Mr. K. Kelappan who is now recouping his health at "Shradhanda Vidalayam" Peyyoli, was interviewed by a press correspondent in the Temple entry question. The correspondent first asked Mr. Kelappan whether he was not bound to take consent afresh from Mahatma Gandhi before he actually resumed his fast in view of Gandhiji's telegram of September 29 to Mr. Kelappan in which the Mahatma had expressly stated "If meanwhile temple is not opened to Harijans and subject to my consent, you will resume fast."

Mr. Kelappan replied that he was in connection with Gandhiji in regard to this and several other points. He added: "You can rest assured that when I begin the fast again it will surely be with the blessings of Gandhiji. I know that Mahatmaji's fast has quickened the pace of the movement. One thing to be noted is, though the number of those who still observe untouchability is fast decreasing, the ban of untouchability will continue for a long time to come if the right of entry into temples is not allowed.

CRUCIAL TEST.

The crucial test is whether the Harijans have the right of worship along with others. The question is not whether people observe untouchability or not but whether any "caste" man has the right to dub another "untouchable" and insult him. The so-called untouchables must, as of right, be able to go to all public places and the stigma must totally disappear. Temple entry alone can secure this. Unless and until temple entry is conceded untouchability will continue. It is true that as a matter of fact the majority of Savernas do not observe untouchability, but that does not avail poor Harijans in as much as any Savarna can still keep him out of public places on the ground that they are untouchables."

Referring to the plea that the majority of orthodox Hindus in Kerala was against temple entry Mr. Kelappan said:

"That is how the orthodox argue when they cannot defend this barbarous custom on any other ground." He added: "I ask if the Zamorin and those who hold that the majority of Savarnas are against temple entry for Harijans are prepared to take a referendum and abide by the majority decision.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

I cannot be satisfied with such vague statements when the facts are quite the reverse. What are the facts? Since the temple entry Satyagraha was started in last November Yogakshema Sabha, representing the Nambood'ri Brahmins of Kerala, Namboodiri Yuvajan Sabha, Nayar Society, Kshattriya Sabha and other organisations representing the Savarnas of Kerala have adopted resolutions favouring temple entry for Harijans at their annual conferences. The anti-temple entry meetings that were held at one time attracted poor audience."

Another question the correspondent put was whether it will not be a calamity if Gandhiji were to undertake a fast again now on the question of Guruvayur.

CALAMITY WILL BE AVOIDED

Mr. Kelappan answering said:—"I am very much pained to see that Gandhiji intends to share my fast. I would request Gandhiji on my knees to allow me to answer with my life, if God wills it, for our sins before he resorts to fast. I am not without hope that the Zamorin and the other temple trustees of Malabar will rise equal to the occasion and avoid that calamity."

Asked if the feelings of the people roused by the fast might not result in any untoward happenings, Mr. Kelappan answered: The movement has been carried on in the most peaceful and non-violent way and those who are in the movement, I know, will not resort to violence of any kind even if I may have to lay down my life. My experience has been that I could keep them under control in the face of the gravest provocation and when I am gone they must all the more respect my feelings. I would request the public most earnestly that they should in no way harass the Zamorin who is very old and who may be labouring under certain difficulties."

U. G. Menon On Temple Entry

Mr. U. Gopala Menon, President, Anti-Untouchability Committee in the course of a statement, says:

It is said that opening the Guruvayur Temple to classes of Hindus who are not now allowed to enter would wound "orthodox conscience" and that Gandhiji is doing wrong in coercing people in a matter of conscience. This supposes that there are at least an appreciable number among the classes now allowed to worship in our temples who believe and practise the old rules of pollution and purity. As far as I know, there is none who observes the rigorous discipline of bathing and eating connected with untouchability. In that sense orthodoxy has disappeared. These spokesmen on behalf of exclusion are not less heterdox or have only as much orthodoxy as any one in our private life. To these Nambudiris and Nairs who do not observe pollution in private life, the entry of polluting castes into temples cannot be a matter of conscience. It is only a matter of conservative psychology.

MALABAR TEMPLES.

Continuing he says: It may not be so well-known abroad that in the name of 'Untouchability,' Malabar temples exclude all classes except the Nairs and the Brahmins. Even among the Brahmins only the Panchadesasthas of the Southern Peninsula are entitled to enter. Is it a matter of conscience to interdict the temples to all the rest of Hindu India? Even Pandit Malaviya will not be entitled. In fact, once when he entered a temple here after bath in the river flowing near by, it was thought necessary to perform a purificatory ceremony. It is useless to contend that these temples in Malabar were built only for the Nambudiris and the Nairs. The temples are ordinary Hindu temples consecrated according to 'Tantra Sastras'. Those Sabhas nowhere justify this exclusion. Nor can the early history of Hindu Dharma in Kerala lend support to it."

A PAINFUL SIN.

Concluding he says:—"While a few Hindus, who esteemed themselves as belonging to the highest castes, shut the temples to others and thought they preserved their purity, masses of Hindus have spurned those temples and went into other places of worship where they are admitted Christianity and Islam have offered them what we denied to them. It is painful that even after the irretrievable loss that we have brought on Hindu Dharma in Kerala, we should in the ename of Dharma seek to perpetuate the sin."

MOBILISING AGAINST TEMPLE ENTRY.

While the Anti-Untouchability workers are busy enlisting support of the public for their campaign, the opponents of temple entry by Avarnas are also active concerting measures for maintaining ancient customs and usages in regard to worship in temples Mr Devanandha Chari General Secretary of Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha of Bombay and Mr Krishnamachari its Publicity Officer have been here interviewing orthodox leaders, and efforts are being made to start a Branch of the above Sangha in South Malabar.—A. P.

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COUNTERFAST THREAT TO GANDHIJI

If It Is Not Coercion What Is It ?

MICHAEL'S DOUBTS

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Mr. S. M. Michael, who recently announced his intention to commence a counter-fast as a mark of disappointment and protest against what he described as "coercive fast" on the question of temple-entry decided on by Mahatma Gandhi, has now received a further reply from Mr. Gandhi in which the latter says:

"I should be sorry, indeed, if my prospective fast should deprive anyone of his or her intellectual freedom. Anyway, I have declared in emphatic terms that it is intended only to affect the mass mind. Naturally, friends and co-workers who believe in the removal of untouchability will be stirred to action. That is no matter for regret. Nevertheless, if you have a clear call of conscience you will of course fast. But you will hardly expect it to move me if I continue to believe that I am also obeying God's call."

IS IT NOT COERCION?

Acknowledging the above, Mr Michael has addressed again Mr. Gandhi as below:—

"Dear Mahatmaji: Your kind reply. You know I hate untouchability no less than you do. I want the orthodox folk to open not only their temples but their hearts also to the untouchables. Your threatened fast cannot lead to that result. If as you yourself admitted, Mr. Kelappan's fast was coercive a month ago, how can your fast two months hence be anything else? You say it is meant only to affect the mass mind and to stir co-workers to action, but what is the intention behind it? It is avowedly to bring indirect pressure to bear on the Sanathanists so as to make them admit the untouchables into the Guruvayoor temple. If this is not coercion, what is it? If you answer this question satisfactorily, I promise not to fast."—A.P.

"PREPARE FOR THE FAST"

Gandhiji's Letter To Mr. Kelappan

CALICUT, Nov. 22.

Resolutions requesing the Hindus to abolish untouchability and throw open the Guruvayoor Temple to Harijans, were passed at an anti-untouchability meeting presided over by a lady Nambudri.

Mr. Kelappan who was asked to speak, did so sitting in a chair. He said that the doctors who had examined him that day said that he was so weak that he ought not be sacrificed at this moment. He was going to act according to the instructions of his medical advisers. He also mentioned that he had received a letter from Gandhiji asking him to be prepared to commence his fast from January 2.

The Zamorin who held the key to the temple must yield to public opinion.—A.P.

HOUSE RAIDS GALORE

Midnapore Armed Dacoity Sequel

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police raided a number of houses in the north of Calcutta and arrested one youth.

It is believed that the search and the arrest were made in connection with the Midnapore Armed Dacoity Case.—A. P.

ESCAPED DETENU BACK TO JAIL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Krishnapada Chakravarty, escaped detenu from the Buxar Detention Camp, and who was later convicted after being arrested in connection with Agartala dacoity and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, has been further convicted in the Jalpaiguri Court on a charge of escaping from Detention Camp and seneenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 in default to six months further imprisonment, sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

INDIAN GIRLS AS CAPABLE WIVES AND MOTHERS

Way To Produce Them

MRS. DESHMUKH URGES SPECIAL CURRICULUM

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

Mrs. Annapuranabai Deshmukh, wife of the well-known Surgeon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh of Bombay, opened the new building of the Srimati Dadibai Deshmukh Girls School, this evening before a big assembly of ladies and gentlemen including Mr S. B Tambe ex-Governor of C. P., Mrs. Tambe, Lady Chitnavis and Mrs. Deshmukh wife of the Minister for Education.

In the course of her speech she observed that it was necessary for the teaching staff of an educational institution living on public patronage to render service and sympathetic co-operation to its managing body to get over financial difficulties in which it finds itself, by good education to students and kind and courteous behaviour towards them and their guardians.

"VERY HIGH EDUCATION "UNNECESSARY"

As the aim of the institution was to produce capable wives and mothers and patriotic and social lady workers it had to adopt a curriculum different from what was either prescribed for boys or in Government schools. With an aim like this the question of co-education could not arise at all. She was not in favour of the idea of girls being given a very high education to fit them for profession or Government service for she saw in several cases such educated girls preferred being good mothers to being men's competitors.—A. P.

CONGRESS "COUNTER ARMY PROPAGANDA"

(Continued from page 1.)

objected to the clause as it was vague and liable to abuses.

Sardar Santsingh examined the Clause from the political and public works point of view, and found it unacceptable.

Mr. Haig, replying to the debate, said that the clause had been inserted with careful consideration and deliberations. The position was that when the Bill was being drafted Government had received strong representation from the Army for the inclusion of the clause. The Army authorities reported a number of cases where Congress agents had attempted to dissuade the people from joining the Army and had even met with some success in Gharwal.

NO TAKING OF RISKS.

Replying to Mr Mitra that there was no Congress resolution, Mr. Haig said that Congress agents many a time did things such as the burning of the post office letter boxes and stopping of trains which though they did not have the authority of a resolution were authorised by the Congress. In spite of active counter army propaganda Congress propaganda for dissuading the people from joining the colours went on in 1931 and 1932, but the inclusion of a Clause in the Ordinance had immediate effect. Government therefore could not ignore the possibilities of mischief and take risks, the effect of which on the temper of the class which supplied most of the recruits to the Army would be disastrous.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. S. C. Mitra next moved that the word "wilfully" be substituted by the word "maliciously". He was supported by Messrs Goswami, Puri, Harbilas Sarda and Amarnath Dutt.

"IN INTERESTS OF STATE."

Sir B. L. Mitter, replying to the discussion, defined the offences of intentional wrongs, wrongs of negligence and of absolute liability. He said that in the interests of the State there should be no dissuading from joining the colours, and any attempt therefore was a wrong of absolute liability. The amendment if accepted, would make the offence an intentional wrong, and, therefore, would defeat the object of the clause. For it would be impossible to prove that dissuading by an individual had been harmful to the State.

The amendment was rejected and the House rose for lunch.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

After lunch, the Assembly discussed seven amendments moved to Clause Two of the bill. The object of this clause is to prevent dissuasion from enlistment in military, naval, air or police services. All the amendments aimed at lessening the rigours of this provision but they were all rejected without division and the clause itself was finally passed by 53 votes against 20.

One of the amendments was by Mr. S. C. Mitra for reducing the maximum sentence of imprisonment from one year to three months. He said that since the beginning of the civil disobedience movement there had not been a single case of such an offence and it was unreasonable on mere imaginary grounds to posses such extraordinary powers.

Messers Santsingh, Amarnath Dutt and Gunjal supported the amendment.

Mr. Haig opposing, pointed out that the offender was not liable to be punished to the maximum period in every case and the magistrates had been given enough discretion to decide the period of the sentence.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Jadhav's attempt to limit the maximum to six months was supported by Mr. S. C. Mitra but opposed by the Home Member, who argued that the maximum punishment of one year was in no way severe.

Among the other amendments lost were those of Mr. S. C. Mitra to limit the maximum amount of fine to Rs. 200 and of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai who wanted the offence to be made cognisable upon complaint made by order or under authority from a local Government or by some officer empowered by the Government in this behalf.

The Assembly stands adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MORE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Hubli Strike Gathers Force

AGENT GIVES "CORRECT FIGURES"

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

A communique issued in the afternoon by the Agent of the M. S. M. Railway says:

"In certain newspapers published locally yesterday, it was stated that a message received at the office of the M. S. M. Railway Employees' Union, Perambur, goes to show that about 3,000 men out of the 4,000 have struck work at Hubli. These figures are grossly inaccurate and misleading, and this fact must have been known to the officials of the Union, before releasing them for publication.

"CORRECT FIGURES."

The correct figures in round numbers were as follows:

The number employed in the Hubli Mechanical and Electrical Workshops 3,150.

At work and absent with permission on account of sickness, leave, etc. 2,200.

On strike 950.

So instead of 4,000 men in employ at Hubli workshops, there were only 3,150 and instead of 3,000 being on strike there were only 950.

The fact that the Union allowed the incorrect figures is an example of the method employed by them in misleading not only the public but also those employees who follow the lead given by a body which professes to work in the interests of Labour."

MORE MEN ON STRIKE.

The communique adds:

"The latest information received this afternoon is to the effect that approximately 300 more men have gone on strike in Hubli Mechanical workshops. These men and those who went on strike previously will not be permitted to enter the workshops to-morrow.

The situation at Perambur and Arkonam remains unchanged.

Conditions in other parts of the Railway are normal."—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL PASSES C. L. A. BILL

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Bill was passed today by the Legislative Council after a further long sitting during which many amendments aiming at the curtailment of powers provided in the Bill were rejected.

The Government accepted one amendment which sought to make clear that only those policemen could enter private premises for reporting proceedings of meetings who had written authority of Government to enter such premises.

Hindu and Sikh members who had walked out were again absent.—A. P.

Shikarpur Swadeshi Exhibition

The Secretary, "Buy Indian League" Shikarpur, (Sind) wires under Tuesday's date:—

"On account of pressing requests from Shikarpur, the Shikarpur Swadeshi Exhibition has been postponed for about a fortnight. Preparations are, however, proceeding. The office has been transferred to Seth Narain-Singh's Bungalow opposite the Fozdari.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT HUBLI

Mr. Mehta Takes Charge Of Situation

PLEA FOR CONCILIATION BOARD

HUBLI, Nov. 21.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation arrived at Hubli yesterday afternoon by Poona Mail and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by over a thousand railway employees, headed by Mr. V. V. Giri, President, M.&S.M. Railway Employees' Union. He was taken in procession to the Union office.

After informal discussions with the leaders of the Union, Mr. Mehta addressed a mass meeting of the strikers at 5 p.m. in the Maulali Maidan. Mr. Giri who presided, in introducing Mr. Mehta said that he was the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to which the M.&S.M. Railway Employees' Union was also affiliated. Mr. Mehta had come down to Hubli to take charge of the situation and to help them in their just fight.

Mr. Mehta said that Hubli had been in his heart ever since retrenchment began. During the last two years, about 43,000 people were retrenched. About 4,500 had been demoted. Over a lakh of men were working short-time. Besides these, there was the wage-cut. Additional taxation had been levied on salt, and post-cards. They were told that Indian Railways were not earning what they used to earn before, which was true. But it did not mean that the Railways were working at a loss. Even then, the Railways were on the whole working at a profit.

A CHALLENGE.

When it was being dinned into one's ears that owing to trade depression, Railway revenues had fallen, he wished to emphasize it that even to-day the Railways are on the whole a paying proposition. During the last eight years, after meeeting all expenditure, interest and sinking fund, a surplus of Rs. 72 crores had been taken out of railway revenues and directed to other purposes; 72 crores of rupees, not one rupee less! All that money was earned by the workers and yet it was said that they must be retrenched. This Rs. 72 crores earned by the workers and directed to non-railway purposes, if deposited at an interest of 5 per cent. would get nearly Rs. 4 crores annually. This was the amount that the Railways wanted to save by effecting retrenchments. Why then retrench a single man when the past earnings of the Railways could give them Rs. 4 crores by way of interest.

A SIMPLE ISSUE.

At present they were very moderate and humble in their objective. They were dealing with the issue between the Agent of the M & S M Railway and the M & S M Railway Employees' Union. The issue was very simple and narrow. It was whether the words of the Railway Board and the Agent could be relied upon or not. The Railway Board had published a Blue Book when the Murphy Court of Inquiry was going on and it was given to understand that 1249 men were to be retrenched on the M. & S. M. Railway and not more. That was the published statement and had been repeated innumerably before the Murphy Court of Inquiry when the M. & S. M. Railway Administration gave evidence before it at Madras. They had never changed this statement even upto 6th June 1932. They were therefore led to believe that that was the correct state of affairs. Their Union depended on that statement of facts. In July 1932, the Agent had notified that even the 110 men who were likely to become surplus would be absorbed and not retrenched. But the Agent had now started a bundle of contradictions and it was impossible to understand the position, whether the surplus men numbered one thousand or ten thousand. The officers themselves in this country were ignorant of such matters and the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway appeared to be no exception. That was the most charitable construction that he would put on the Agent's contradictions. The Agent appeared not to know his own mind. Mr. Giri had challenged the position of the Administration with regard to these figures and asked for an opportunity to prove the case before a Conciliation Board.

PLEA FOR CONCILIATION BOARD.

The agent did not accept it. Mr. Giri was still prepared to state his case before any independent Conciliation Board, but if the Agent would not agree to this, there was no other course open to extend the strike and Mr. Giri would be fully justified in doing it by stages on the M. &S.M. Railway. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation would be behind Mr. Giri throughout the strike with all its moral and material resources. The workers on the M. & S. M. Railway throughout the system were prepared to put themselves under the orders of Mr. Giri. Perambur is vacated; Arkonam is empty and Hubli Workshops must be empty of all workers. They should sink all their differences if any, and present a united front in the matter. It had been always stated that Hubli was the spearhead of the M. & S M. Railway Employees' Union and on this occasion, it was up to Hubli to maintain that reputation.

NO PREFERENCE FOR COLONIES

Ex-M. L. A On Ottawa Agreement

"WE ARE NOT TREATED AS EQUAL PARTNERS"

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Nov. 21.

Mr. Mohummed Faiyaz Khan Ex-member Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement to the press to-day on the Ottawa Agreement: "I sincerely trust that India will extend the hands of fellowship to England, by not only welcoming but also by wholeheartedly supporting that part of the Ottawa Pact better known as the imperial preference which concerns British Trade in India and vice versa. The Legislative Assembly, which is discussing it will, I hope, pass it unreservedly the other part of the Ottawa Pact, which concerns the Colonial Trade with India.

It is strange that although India is the member of the same British Empire and the same British Commonwealth and also the subject of the same His Imperial Majesty King George V, yet these very Colonies do not treat us as equal partners of the British Commonwealth. We, Indians, in these colonies are not only being deprived of the same rights and status as enjoyed by all other members of the British Commonwealth, but all sorts of disabilities are imposed on us and we are often being treated by them as aliens. Even foreigners such as Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Japanese and others tre far more freer in these colonies than we Indians are. Unless and until all these colonies entirely remove all the disabilities imposed on us, no preference should ever be given to their goods imported into India."

Titaghur Strikers Resume Work

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The mill-hands of the Kelvin and Kinnison Empire Jute and the Standard Jute Mills of Titaghur, who have been on strike for more than a month, resumed work yesterday.—A. P.

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BOMBAY GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES ORDINANCE RAJ

(Continued from Page 12).

ed the circumstances which had brought about the crisis, but now, after the subversive movement has persisted without cessation since May, 1930, except for the period of the Delhi Pact, it again falls to me to recall the main events of the Civil Disobedience campaign and to show that, successful though the action taken under the Ordinances has been in restoring order throughout the Presidency and in enabling the great majority of our people to pursue in peace and quietness their ordinary avocations, the challenge thrown out by the Congress still persists and the state of affairs is still such as to call for sustained and vigorous effort, and that for this effort it is essential for Government to remain in continued possession of most of the special powers provided by the Ordinance now in force.

"ARSON AND MURDER."

The events to which I referred in my speech of February last, the tragedies of Malegaon, Viramgam and Ahmedabad, the deplorable campaign of arson and murder instigated by the agents of Congress in Sholapur, the scenes at the time when large areas of Bombay were given over to mob rule for days together, were a clear indication of the position with which Government were faced and show why it was necessary to take extraordinary powers to cope with a form of attack with which the ordinary law of the land was never designed to deal and for the suppression of which it had proved to be inadequate.

A BREATHING SPACE.

It had been hoped that once the Delhi Pact had been signed civil disobedience would not again be resorted to, but it was soon evident that the Pact was not regarded by a large part of Congress as anything more than a breathing space. Within three days after it had been signed Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at a meeting held in Bombay told his audience that they should sheathe their weapons for a couple of months and that they should see that they were not rusted. A few days later, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at another meeting also in Bombay reminded his hearers that the Pact did not mean a final peace and that "people should keep up the war mentality in the country so that in case of another fight they would be in a position to fight more vigorously." Then later, at the very time when Mahatma Gandhi, who had proceeded to London to take part in the Round Table Conference with the other representatives of India, was sitting in Conference with representatives of the British Parliament engaged in an endeavour to find a basis for the new Constitution, some of the most prominent of his professed adherents in India were actively engaged in organising intensive and dangerous movements directed against the stability of Government and their preparations had reached a stage at which orderly Government was seriously menaced.

Government were thus forced to realise that Congress merely regarded the Pact as a period of recuperation and preparation for a renewal of Civil Disobedience, and had in consequence to equip themselves with weapons adapted to deal with a movement with which, as I have said, the ordinary law was never meant to cope

JUSTIFYING ORDINANCE RAJ.

This they did by the issue of Ordinances which were brought into force in January, 1932, and when these Ordinances were about to expire at the end of June and it was clear that the position in the country was such that the weapons with which Civil Disobedience was being fought could not yet be discarded, the first series of Ordinances were replaced by a new consolidated Ordinance, the local application of which was, however, determined by the circumstances actually prevailing in each area. The results of the working of these Ordinances are known to you all. By their means Government have been enabled to restore peace virtually throughout the Presidency, and the wild and disgraceful scenes which rendered the name of the City of Bombay a reproach throughout India and which made Gujarat a byword for disorder have ceased. Government have been enabled to collect their revenues, to put an end to the intolerable practice of social boycott and in short to restore that peaceful and orderly Government which is so earnestly desired by the great bulk of the inhabitants of this Presidency.

The consolidated Ordinance known as Ordinance No. X of 1932 will expire on the 29th December next, and the question as to what will be the position at that time has arisen. In answer to that question Government have decided that the time has not yet come when the Presidency can afford to dispense with the special powers which have enabled the Civil Disobedience movement to be kept in check, and that, as it would be undesirable to continue to rely upon the promulgation of Ordinances for these powers, they should now be taken by legislation. They have, therefore, come before this House with a Bill to provide the powers which in the opinion of Government will be required.

Two forms of argument are commonly advanced against the necessity for the continuance of Special Powers. On the one hand, it is urged that the fact that such powers are still necessary shows that the Ordinances have failed of their purpose. But no one contends that the ordinary Criminal Law should be repealed because in spite of its existence crimes are still committed. Secondly, it is sometimes urged that the Ordinances have produced the desired effect, that the Civil Disobedience movement is broken, and that the general position is such that the emergency powers are no longer necessary. I wish I could believe that this were so, but the facts are too strong. The Congress challenge has undoubtedly been met, a large degree of peace and order restored but, even so, it is quite clear that the Civil Disobedience movement though held in check, has not yet been abandoned, and that any relaxation in the pressure maintained upon it will lead inevitably to a revival of its activities. Outward manifestations of Congress activity still continue, especially in Bombay City, a no-tax campaign is still in progress in the Kanara District and although for the present the situation in Gujarat is under control, there can be little doubt that this is due largely to the possession by Government of the powers conferred by the Ordinance. And although this Presidency has been fortunate enough to escape the wave of terrorist crime, which has spread throughout Bengal, a few weeks ago an attempt was made on the life of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kolaba by an armed assassin. I would also refer to the communal riots which have recently wrought such havoc in Bombay City. I do not contend that they were the deliberate work of Congress, but I think, there is no doubt that they were very largely the direct result of the policy of boycott by which Congress was seeking to enforce its wishes.

STRENGTHENING THE AUTHORITIES.

I am, therefore, convinced that quite apart from the fact that it is obvious to me that it will be necessary for Government to have these special powers in reserve during the whole of the coming period of constitutional transition the present political situation in the Presidency is is alone sufficient justification for their continued existence. The Bill, which is to be laid before you, has in consequence been brought forward to confer upon Government the special powers which experience has shown to be required and in so doing Government can fairy claim to be meeting a demand that has often been made to the effect that if emergency powers are required they should be obtained by legislation. As this House is aware, the Government of India are engaged in securing in the Legislative Assembly the strengthening of the general law by the inclusion of a considerable number of the provisions of the new consolidated Ordinance, and the Bill which will presently be presented for your consideration is designed to provide such supplementary powers as the Government of Bombay consider absolutely essential in the special circumstances of this Presidency at this juncture.

HANDING DOWN A LEGACY

I think I have said enough to prove that the continued possession by Government of the powers sought is entirely justified by the political situation in this Presidency and I now wish to lay great stress upon the other aspect of the case to which I have just briefly referred. I have endeavoured to show that the measure to be laid before you is essential for the purpose of bringing to an end the present civil disobedience movement but I now wish to emphasise that the powers it will provide are also essential to act as a safeguard against the revival of any similar activities in the near future. Civil disobedience means, whatever may be said to the contrary the application of coercion to politics and we must take steps to ensure that this doctrine of direct action preached by the Congress leaders is effectively prevented from application in future. We are closely approaching the time when a new constitution will come into operation and with the prospect of the early inauguration of this constitution the maintenance of orderly progress against disruptive forces is of paramount importance. It is our duty, therefore to do all that lies in our power to hand over to our successors a legacy of sound administration as a firm foundation for the new constitution. Unless this is done and unless the Government which will be formed under the new regime possesses the powers which experience has shown to be essential for coping with such movements as civil disobedience, it will have no chance of survival and the doctrine that Government should be based upon argument and reason and on the wishes of the people as constitutionally expressed, will be forced to give way in favour of that of the Congress, the chief weapon of which is not persuasion but pure coercion as is shown by the history of the last two years in Bombay City and in fact throughout the Presidency.

I do not wish to touch upon the details of the Bill—it will be the task of my Honourable Colleague the Home Member to explain its provisions to the House; but I do wish to urge Members to remember that the policy of Congress has been solely responsible for the promulgation of the various Ordinances and for the necessity which we now find for legislation to secure the continuance of the special emergency powers.

I would ask Members to remember that the working of the Ordinances over an extended period has given rise to singularly little in the way of serious complaint, that all indications point to the conclusion that the powers conferred by them which, in a more limited form, it is now sought to continue have been reasonably and wisely administered, and I would state that I consider myself justified in calling for your support in the passing of the Bill.

The four years of my office which have passed in this Presidency have been one of intense political activity but I have, generally speaking, had much help and support from Honourable Members of this House. It is for this reason that I have spoken most frankly to-day, as I feel that, in view of the gravity of the situation, you and those who read my words would rightly wish that I should fully explain the principles which I and my colleagues have in mind and ask you, as the acknowledged leaders of the people in the political sphere, to share with my Government the responsibility for crushing the subversive activities of Congress and maintaining law and order. I believe, moreover, that with a full realisation of the position you will again co-operate with us and afford us your support in action which we sincerely hold will be in the best interests of the great bulk of the people we are endeavouring to serve.

Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala

This school reopened on the 7th of November after the Divali vacation.

The curriculum of studies in the school is based on the lines recommended by the Bombay University and all the subjects are taught through English to the students of IVth standard and onwards. Physical culture classes are carefully conducted and 'lathi' and 'legima' exercises also are taught to them. Hindi, the "langue franche" of India is taught as a side language.

Girls of all sections and subsections are admitted in the school. There are also a few Gujarathi girls, and more will be welcomed as well as girls of the 'Untouchable' Classes; it being guaranteed that the latter will receive the same treatment as the girls of any other section.

There is a debating society in the school.

Cawnpore.—One colt pistol with cartridges, two cocoanut shells with some explosives, masks and false wigs were recovered amongst other things by the local police headed by Mr. A. P. Pathak in the course of a raid in a house. Three arrests were effected.—A.P.

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS

Special Provisions For Depressed Classes

LONDON, November 21.

When the Round Table Conference met on Monday, discussion centred round the franchise problem. It was pointed out that the method of election and franchise for provincial legislatures and also for British Indian seats in the centre were not primarily the concern of states and it was agreed to deal with these points before considering the size of the central houses which were of equal interest to the states and British India, but it was noted on behalf of the States that they might be concerned with the method of election to the British Indian portion of the Federal Legislature in view of Lord Lothian's recommendation to increase the British India portion of the Assembly to 300.

DIRECT VOTE.

With reference to the general opinion in favour of Lord Lothian's recommendation of direct vote, one member of the Conference expressed his predilection for the group system, another favoured adult suffrage, the third, indirect election through electoral colleges, the fourth Lord Lothian's recommendations subject to securing adult suffrage within ten years, and two members were not persuaded of the soundness of Lord Lothian's recommendations.

The debate on electoral qualifications showed that the principle of educational qualification was strongly supported by many members, but it was felt that evidence was inadequate to show the number of additional voters who would thereby be enfranchised, and that there were serious practical difficulties which required a further detailed examination.

HARIJAN'S REPRESENTATION

The conference agreed to the special provision required to secure that a larger percentage of the Depressed Classes should be enfranchised than was contemplated by the Lothian Committee for the Depressed Class population in each province and that such differential qualifications for this purpose as the Lothian Committee suggested should be adopted to secure this result. The conference adjourned to 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

NO RESERVATION FOR WOMEN

Begum Shah Nawaz For Equality Of Franchise

LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is learnt that an interesting debate on the enfranchisement of women occurred yesterday afternoon.

Begum Shah Nawaz is reported to have insisted on the principle of equality with men and demanded vote on the same terms, declaring that reservation of seats would impede women's progress but if special measures were to be introduced she was prepared to accept Lord Lothian's recommendation.

It appears that it was generally agreed that it was desirable to increase the enfranchisement of women, but that there was a difference of opinion on Lord Lothian's recommendations, particularly regarding the proposed enfranchisement of wives on their husbands' property qualifications.

Further consideration was deferred till November 22.—Round Table Service.

KING TO RECEIVE R. T. C. DELEGATES

LONDON, Nov. 22.

His Majesty the King receives the Round Table Conference delegates from India at Buckingham Palace on November 26.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSIONARY

News has been received of the death in Glasgow on November 5, of Miss Christina Scott Paterson, formerly of the Church of Scotland Mission Bombay. Miss Patterson came to Bombay as a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in 1878 and for 34 years she carried on work among women visiting and teaching them in their homes. A woman of strong personality, Miss Paterson was a well-known figure for many years in the life of Bombay, and it may be claimed that others have built on the foundations which she so well and truly laid. She retired from active service in 1912, but continued to take a lively interest in Indian affairs and in her numerous friends in this City where many will mourn her passing.

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UNITY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Backing Of All Organisations

ALLAHABAD, November 21.

Pandit Govind Malaviya and Dr. Mahmudullah, General Secretaries to the Unity Conference have issued the following to the press:—

Under instructions from the Committee appointed by the Unity Conference, we have published the full text of the agreement arrived at by the Committee We wish to point out that this Committee fully represented the Conference of a representative character, which will be apparent from the fact that 121 representatives attended it, 63 of them being Hindus 39 Muslims, 11 Sikhs and 8 Indian Christians.

These included members of the following organisations:—

The Hindu Mahasabha
The Rashtriya Hindu Sabha, Punjab
The Indian National Congress, Liberals, Nationalists, Trade, Commerce, Landholders, Sind Hindus,
The All-India Khilafat Committee,
The All-India Muslim Conference,
The All-India Muslim Nationalist Party,
The All-India Muslim League,
The All-Parties' Conference,
The Muslim Youth League,
The Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind, Punjab,
The Ahrar Party,
The All-India Shia Conference,
The N W F P. Sikh League
The Sikh Khalsa Darbar,
The Sikh Nationalists,
Representatives of Sikhs outside the Punjab,
And Indian Christians.

AGREEMENT.

The resolutions adopted by the Committee were the result of prolonged deliberations, and the Agreement between the representatives of the organisations named above. Every resolution was agreed to, when representatives of all the parties concerned felt satisfied that the interests which they represented, had been adequately safeguarded They promised before they left Allahabad to place agreed conclusions before their respective organisations and to represent their considered opinions at the Conference on 4th December 1932 The Conference will arrive at a decision after full consideration of the views so presented to it.

MAHATMA'S WIRE.

Pandit Govind Malaviya has received the following from Mahatma Gandhi:—"Thank God. Hope father is none worse for strain".—BAPU. —A.P

WRECKERS EXPOSED

Delhi Resolution Self-Contradictory

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Nawab Mahomed Ismail of Meerut in a statement to the press states:—"I left the meeting, because I found there was no use in my remaining there where people had come determined to wreck the Allahabad decisions." He felt that there was no course left for them, but to go to the country and seek the verdict of the masses.

SELF-CONTRADICTORY

Syed Mahomed Said, Barrister, Allahabad, said: "I left the meeting before the main resolution was passed, because I felt that the attitude of the majority present was uncompromising, unfair and unconstitutional. The Conveners of the meeting had prepared a statement which was never read out at the meeting, but which had been issued in the name of the organisations. We desired that the decisions of the Unity Conference be discussed on their merits which was denied us, and a vague resolution was prepared which necessitated the tabling of amendments even from members who sponsored the resolution. The amended, resolution although conceded that "the expression of opinion on the Allahabad Decision was premature," yet at the end, it declared those decisions to be unacceptable The resolution was therefore self-contradictory."—A.P.

Due to Indian States subjects' pressing demands the Hindi weekly "Hind Rajasthan" (Jhansi) will be converted into a daily. The daily edition will be issued from January 1933 from Jhansi. The national policy of the paper will continue.

Joravarnagar, an Akhada has been started here for the use of local youths. It has been named Kothari Vyayam Mandir after Mr. Manilal Kothari who is incarcerated at present in Dhulia Jail.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

A. M. Sindhi's Appeal To Muslims

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Mr. Abdul Majid Sindhi President of the Khilafat Conference, in a Press Statement states:—

"It is regrettable that the joint meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference, the Council of the Muslim League and the Jamiat ul Ulema, Cawnpore were not in a mood to consider the decisions of the Unity Conference dispassionately These bodies have missed a golden opportunity to do the greatest possible service to the cause of unity. If these organisations had suggested any amendments to the Allahabad decisions, consistent with resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference, they would have been perfectly justified What they actually did was to repudiate the Allahabad decisions without thinking that almost all their main demands were embodied in those decisions. They have exploited my statement which I made before the meeting, that the Allahabad decisions had yet to be ratified by a representative Muslim Conference before they could be declared as finally agreed upon by the various communities.

NO GOING BACK.

They have completely ignored that part of my statement in which I observed that there could be no going back on the principle agreed to at Allahabad, excepting a few amendments that had been accepted by me and by others and which was yet to be considered. I am reluctant to fight any Muslim organisation at this juncture because without complete unanimity amongst the various communal organisations there is no prospect of securing amendment of the Premier's Award, which was aimed at by this new move for unity I, however, hope that the whole situation would be fully considered by a representative Muslim Conference which is proposed to be held at Lucknow on the 1st and 2nd December.

I hope, I have every reason to believe that this conference will receive ample support at the hands of the Muslim India. Before I left the meeting, I appealed to the audience not to pass resolutions, but to convene an open session of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference and leave the decisions of Allahabad resolutions to it."—A.P.

INTESTINAL TUBERCULOSIS

No Improvement In Subhas Bose's Condition

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

In the course of a lengthy letter to Mr. Bimlakanti Ghosh of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," Mr. Subash Chandra Bose writes:

The Superintendent is now definitely of opinion that mine is a case of intestinal tuberculosis. However, he has been treating me for both lung and intestinal tuberculosis. Collodial calcium and sodium morrhuste injections are being given alternately. By way of medicine, I am taking cod liver oil with tomato juice. Anglers emulsion and some other drugs to aid digestion and relieve the abdominal pain. In spite of all this, digestion and appetite are still very poor. A doctor friend suggested the application of oxygen in abdomen, after the operation. But they have not tried this treatment here, as tried this treatment, as this sanatorium is meant for cases of lung tuberculosis. The real difficulty is that there is no sanatorium in India for the treatment of intestinal tuberculosis."

TO STAY TILL DECEMBER

As at present arranged, he will be there till December 15. Though there is no information from official sources, as to where he will be sent after that date, it is suggested in some quarters that he might be sent to Dehra Dun.—A. P.

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 22.

Conditions continue to be markedly unsettled in the South Bay of Bengal between Ceylon and Andaman Sea where a depression has probably formed. Light local rain has fallen in South Madras. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. The Western disturbance is feeble, but has caused eytention of the cloud in North-west India. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch; Pamban one; Negapatam three-quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend in south Madras. Light showers are also likely along the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

INDIAN COMMUNITIES UNITED

Ex-Minister On Allahabad Agreement

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

"I feel that from personal experience, I am in a position to say, that to-day, all communities —Hindus, including the members of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Muslims with a very small exception, and the Christians practically unanimously—will welcome the solution that has been reached at Allahabad. Naturally, we have every reason to hope that this solution will be embodied in the coming constitution. If it is not, and a constitution is forced on us, I do not know what is going to happen. I dread to think of the consequences. The Government is telling the common people "call on the Civil Disobedience movement; we shall then release the prisoners." Well, they cannot keep these people in the jails for ever. It is not wise to do so. Speaking as a friend of Government, I would advise them that the wisest thing to do would be to send these people out of jail at the earliest possible moment, so that they may use their influence, not for sinister purposes, for most of them are high minded people and whose motives you cannot cast any aspersion (hear, hear), but for the good of the country

In these words, Dewan Bahadur Arogiaswami Mudaliar, M.L.C., Ex-Minister to the Government of Madras, summed up views about the Allahabad decisions and the present political situation, speaking to a large gathering of University students and the elite of Bangalore, last night at the Intermediate college Hall. The lecture was arranged under the auspices of the Intermediate college Union, and Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, occupied the chair.

NO MORE COMMUNAL DISCORD

Concluding, Mr. Mudaliar observed. The conditions to-day, are such as to cause rejoicing on the one hand and sorrow on the other. While the political outlook is certainly discouraging, on the other hand, it is a tremendous cause for joy that whatever happens, we have allayed communal suspicion. We have, I hope, once and for all cut at the root of this cause that allowed wranngling. I feel, that by the work that has been achieved by the Unity Conference, we shall have to-day even greater claim to call ourselves a nation. Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs have all joined together and have contributed their very best towards this happy result. And whatever constitution that may be framed in the immediate future, it would not be long before the united will of a great people will bring to bear such tremendous influence that we shall achieve what we want at no distant date. The fact that we have in ourselves a feeling that we can now rightly claim to possess that we form part of a United India and that India as a whole can now speak with one voice and make its claim heard, fills me with the hope that in spite of disappointments, it would not be long before we reach the long looked forward goal of self-government.

ARRESTS IN BENARES

Sequel To Flag Ceremony

BENARES, Nov. 22.

An attempt to hoist the national flag on the premises of the Congress House at Mardagin was made yesterday, resulting in the arrest of some volunteers.

A person described as the Chief of the local volunteers was sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment under Section 17/A of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two others were sentenced to two and three months rigorous imprisonment respectively in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement

BAN ON LEAFLETS.

The Governor-in-Council has declared forfeited to His Majesty every copy of the leaflet in Hindi headed: "Lagan ka ek Paisa Bhi Dena Pap Hai" issued by the District Congress Committee, Unao, and every copy of the leaflet in Hindi headed, "Rashtra Ko Rashtrapati Ka Sandesh" (which is a Hindi version of the leaflet in English headed "Indian National Congress" which was already proscribed), on the ground that the leaflets contain matter, the publication of which is punishable under Section 124/A of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P

Mrs. Gangabai Ramchandra Karandikar who was arrested at Thana on the 17th August 1932 as "Dictator" of the Thana District Congress Committee was released on the 16th inst. It is alleged she has lost weight to the extent of 13 lbs. during the said period.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roi, Mayor, Calcutta, will open the Swadeshi Bazar, Vizagapatam, on 1st January next.

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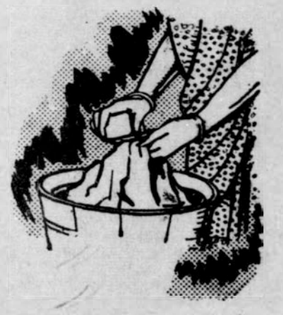

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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LONDON AGENTS:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	... 92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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Manager.

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TILES & MARBLE
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November 22.
Ahmedi, Parcon, Busrah.
Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.
Orna, Redwood, Rangoon.
Conti Rosso, Mouri, Trieste.
Heinan Maru, Kemora, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
November 23.
Alipore, Carter, Karachi.
Tokiwa Maru Stone, Karachi.
Clan Matheson, Hughes, Antwerp.
Alavi, Constantine, Mauritius.
Barpeta, Davis, Busrah.

S S Ahmedi:—The E. S. N. Coy's steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer, Jaladuta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo & rice.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Orna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Henan Maru:—The Madhavlal & Coy's steamer Heinan Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Alipore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Alipore sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Clan Matheson:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Matheson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Tokiwa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Castalia 4171 Liverpool 4-12 Graham T Co.
3 Alipore, 3241 Karachi 22-11 M M & Co.
4 C/ Lahore 4463 Karachi 24-11 K Nixon & Co.
6 Wachtfels 5208 Karachi 25-11 L Edward Ltd.
8 Clan Matheson, 3453, Antwerp. 22-11 J. Finlay & Co.
11 Dalgoma, 3571 London, NF, M M & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru Karachi 23-11 N Y Kaisha.
14 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 23-11 M M & Co.
16 Viceroy of India 10039, London 26|11, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jaladuta 3009 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
2 Jalabala 2211 Bassein 27-11 Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta 1892 P'Gulf 23-11 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busrah, 24-11 M M & Co.
5 Ahmedi 1331 Singapore, 23|11 S Hassam & Co.
7 Borneo Maru 4262 Japan 25-11 O S Kaisha.
9 Gharinda 3212, Calcutta, 23-11 M M & Co.
15 Jolly Charles 285, N F N F National Steamship Co.
16 Laxmi 124 Mangalore, 23|11 National S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Alavi 2161, Mauritius 22-11 T Morrison & Co.
C R. Gandara 3190, Calcutta 29-11 M M & Co.
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah 1-12 T Morrison & Co.
G Oostcappelle 343 M'Coast 24|11 Merchant S N Co.
H Indira 278 M'Coast 24-11 Malabar S S Co.
M Jehangir 2157 NF., NF., T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Strathard, 24|11, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 1|12, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 8|12, P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 9|12, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 15|12, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23|12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29|12, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 4|12 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra 1|12. L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERP
City of Valencia 8|12 K N Co.
Clan Stuart 28|11, N F J F Co.
FROM GENOA.
Capo-di-Monte 2411 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 22|11 L T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Welssenfels 28|11, L Edwards Ltd
Grootherk 7|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Neuenfels 16|12, L Edwards Ltd
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Kimberly, 29|11, F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrion 2|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 16|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Morioka Maru 29|11. N Y Kaisha.
Sourabaya Maru, 23|11, O S Kaisha.
Fuku Maru, 30|11, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 19|12, O S Kaisha
Gingo Maru 1|12 N Y Kaisha.
Trairan Maru 5|12 N Y Kaisha.
Paris Maru 9|12 O S Kaisha.
Corfu 2-12 P & O S Co.
Comorin 16-12. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kidderpore 18-12 P. & O. S N Co.
Bhutan 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12, P & O S N Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Maloja 10|12, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Tairea 3[illegible] M M & Co.
Karanfa 17 12 M M & Co.
Lakliva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 26|11, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, NF G T Co.
C/Lahore NF., K N C.
FOR ANTWERP.
Clan Matheran N. Y. J. C. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Borneo Maru 22|11, O S Kaisha
Mirzapore NF., P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru NF., N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta, 23|11, M. M. and Co.
Varela 24|11, M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Julatarang N F S [illegible] Co.
Ranee NF., T M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wachtfels, NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Alavi NF T M Co.
Gondara NF., M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 17-12 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Garinda 22-11, M M and Co.
Jalavijaya N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Gandara NF., M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Barpeta 21-11-32.
Indira 21|11|32.
Rajputana (Boats) 21|11|32.
Parvati 21|11|32.
Dayavati 22|11|32.
Thode Fagelund 19|11|32.
Springbank 19|11|32.
Fusijama 19|11|32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 22

S S Viceroy of India for London:—11 bales animal skin, Lee & Muirhead; 35 bales animal skin, I I Ismail; 18 bales animal skin, A M S P Pillai & Co.; 13 pkgs. woollen rugs, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 4 pots palma Rosa oil, Volkart Bros. 70 bags turmeric, India Produce Export Co.: 130 bags mowra meal, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles.—700 bags groundnut seed, B Gopalji.

For Jaffa:—3 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal & Co.

For Port Said: 13 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

S S Dalgoma for London:—1400 bags linseed oil cakes, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 156 bags myrabollams P Mathradas & Co.; 130 bags kaug grain, M Bhuta & Co.; 50 drums castor oil, Gujarat oil Mill & Mfg. Co.

For Havre:—616 bags linseed, K M Nathoo; 248 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros.; 2478 bags myrabollams P. Mathradas & Co.; 120 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Dunkirk:—1334 bags ground nut kernals, K M Nathoo; 666 bags groundnut, Birla Bros.; 685 bags castor seed, Birla Bros, 220 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 414 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—2560 bags myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 924 bags linseed, oil cakes, New Mofussil Co. Ltd.; 60 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala & Co.; 88 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.; 19 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.: 16 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.; 31 bales cotton waste, 17 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

For Manchester:—255 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Glasgow:—450 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Marseilles:—5200 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 140 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—4404 pkts. myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.; 18 cases condiments, C & Okill; 217 bales hemp, M Nissim; 50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 30 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 75 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 9 bales hemp, B Premji.

For Glasgow:—3003 pkts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

For Antwerp:—1318 bags ground nut seed, Birla Bros.; 385 bags niger seed, C Gordhandas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 189 bales cotton raw E Spinner & Co.

S S Col De Lana for Trieste:—9518 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 61 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—3173 bags groundnut, Ralli Bros.

For Fiume:—65 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Wachtfels for Hamburg:—151 bags poppy seed, D B K Chandmal; 800 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons.; 700 bags castor seed M Bhuta & Co.; 350 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 130 bags kaug grain, R Shantilal & Co.; 12 cases casings, A D Mayer; 175 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 175 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 56 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—200 bags myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 760 bags linseed, H Rawji & Co.; 4000 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 10 bales goat skin, S M H Kaderbox; 6 bales goat skin D Abraham & Son.; 2106 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Oporto:—50 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Antwerp:—2000 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 1001 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co. 741 bags mowra seed, D B K Chandmal.

S S Borneo Maru for Nagasaki: 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

For Kobe:—18 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co.; 5 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 22.

S S Fusijama, Agents, L Triestino, from Trieste:—40 cases soap; 15326 pces. dealwood planks, 158 cases enamel ware; 241 cases shoes; 234 cases twine; 930 cases glass ware; 122 cases nails; 553 cases chains; 85 cases lamps; 290 cases bars; 1320 cases cement asbestos; 750 cases paper.

From Venice:—800 bags garlic; 165 bales spun silk yarn; 35 cks. paper; 81 cases twine.

From Naples:—50 bkts. onions, 1000 bags garlic; 50 cases macoroni; 29367 bags potatoes; 446 drums bleaching powder.

From Brindisi:—1150 bags almonds; 30 kgs. tartaric.

From Bari:—385 bags almonds; 30 cases borax; 70 cks. boric acid.

From Patrasso:—105 cases currants.

From Aden:—32 attals moong.

S S Springbank, Agents, F F Campbell & Co. from New York: 200 drums caustic; 95 drums dyestuff; 35 cases wheat flakes; 51 cases batteries; 53 cases fertilizer; 60 cases baking powder; 315 bundle pipes; 440 bags starch; 39 cases ink; 70 cases corn syrup; 65 cases corn flakes; 360 cases auto parts; 71 cases springs; 229 cases second hand clothing; 142 cases motor cars; 20 cases machinery; 320 cases cotton remnants; 780 cases tyres; 170 cases medicine; 1562 bales old newspapers; 50 drums petroleum jelly; 153 drums asphaltum; 1 box, 6 drums, 200 cases 125 kggs. lub. grease; 265 drums, 10 cases 40-1/2 drums, 35 b. barrels lub. oil.

BURMA'S ELECTORAL VERDICT

Through Eyes Of Separatists

RANGOON, Nov. 22.
The following telegram has been despatched to-day by Mr. U. Ba Pe, leader of the Peoples' Party to the Secretary for India, Colonel Wedgwood, Major Grahampole and His Excellency, the Viceroy.

"The return of most of the anti-Separationists was procured by the gross deception of the masses regarding the Constitution outlined in the Premier's announcement; also by misrepresenting financial implications by alarming the masses with onerous taxation, British Colonization and religious disabilities as a result of separation by the last minute monks' interference, coercion and by the issue being represented as separation versus better reforms, also by holding out the prospect of secession at will after Federation. Also by Indians financial assistance to the Monks and anti-Separationists which was recently exposed by Mr. U. Su. The Election results should not be accepted as the electorates verdict against separation. The Separationists throughout Burma deeply resent the above unfair tactics. Election petitions are being filed and the relative strength of parties can be properly gauged only after disposal."—A. P.

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KAILAS is a purely herbal compound containing the largest proportion of concentrated extract of Brahmi which in conjunction with other precious herbs acts with double vigour on the brain. By a special expensive process 100% pure coconut oil is used in the place of white oil and spirit, and a pure floral perfume, in place of harmful alcoholic scent. Made in a well-equipped modern laboratory under the supervision of expert chemists, you can rely on KAILAS PURITY and efficacy.

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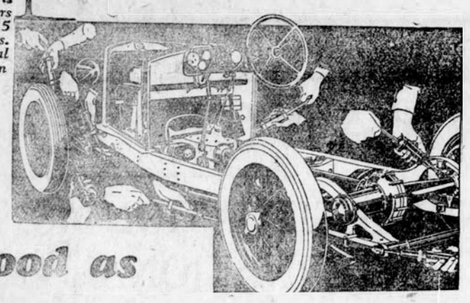

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URDU PUBLICATIONS

WORDSWORTH AUR USKI SHAIRI: By Mir Hasan. Can be had from Maktaba-e-Ibrahimiya, Abid Shop Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. Double Crown 16mo. Pp. 24-plus 184. Rs. 1-8-0.

Articles about Wordsworth and the prose translations of his poems have occasionally appeared in the Urdu Press, but it was left to Mr. Mir Hasan to have attempted to write a detailed book on the life poetry and other activities of this great poet of Nature. On the whole the attempt has been a great success, for which the author deserves our congratulations. The book is divided into eight Chapters: the first deals with the poet's birth and early education, and the part played by him during the French Revolution; the second deals with his early poems, his family affairs, contact with Coleridge and his great poems on Nature; the third gives a short account of his European tour, his stay near the lakes, and the beginnings of sonnet-writing; the fourth describes his marriage with Mary Huchinson and his journey to Scotland; the fifth refers to the publication of the poet's collected poetical works, his visits to the Continent, death of Coleridge and other kindred matters; the seventh deals with the early attitude of the public towards Wordsworth's poetry, his appointment as Poet Laurette and his attachment towards his sister and the poet's death while the last is a criticism of his poetry and a sketch of his character. From this list of contents, the reader can easily gather that the writer has given almost everything worth knowing about Wordsworth, in addition to a verbatim translation of some of his best poems on which the reputation of the Poet of Nature depends. Not only this, but the writer has gone a step further and compared the poetry of Wordsworth with the poems of some of the best Urdu poets like Iqbal, Tosh, Chakbart and others. A very fine portrait of the poet is appended to the book.

In the course of the brief preface Saiyed Mohyuddin Qadri assures the public that the aim of this series—Silsila-e-Adabiyat-e Urdu—is to publish such books as will prove an addition to the Urdu literature. In his introduction, Prof. Abdul Qadri Sarwari opines that Mr. Mir Hasan's attempt at introducing a renowned Western poet is, in the long-run, bound to affect the mind of the rising generation of poets in this country.

The book fulfils a long-felt want and is sure to be read with advantage by all who love to read the thoughts of Wordsworth.

ANGORA AUR TURK. By Abdur Rabb, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Allahabad. Can be had from the Manager, Mahmud Maktaba, No. 6, Nakhas-e-Kuhna, Allahabad. Double Crown 16mo. Pp. 16 plus 148. Annas 12.

This book is, in fact, a short history of the Turks upto present day, and since Angora has played prominent part in their history, the writer has adopted it as the title of his book. The book has been written with a religious fervour which shows how intensely its author loves the Turks and their glorious achievements in the past. It is dedicated to the late Maulana Muhammad Ali for, as the author mentions it in his introduction, it was he who first planted love for the Osmanlis in the hearts of the Indian Mussalmans. A very fine portrait of the Maulana adorns this work which deserves every patronage.

ASH-SHAHID. Published by the Behar Shia Conference, Patna, Double Super Royal 16mo. Pp. plus 113. Annas 10.

The Behar Shia Conference has been publishing, for the last two years, an annual publication in commemoration of Hazrat Imam Husein (may peace of God be upon him) who died so gloriously in the battle-field of Kerbala about 1300 years ago. Last year the annual was published in English and contained contributions from scholars like the late Sir Ali Imam. This year it has been published in Urdu and although the articles have not been contributed by distinguished writers and thinkers as was the case last year yet there is no dearth of readable articles in it. All the articles relate to the martyrdom of Hazrat Husain and the lessons that can be derived from that great event. Munshi "Prem Chand" (Lala Dhanpat Rai) who is so well-known for his catholicity and liberal views, also contributes an article on "the importance of the martyrdom." Allama Ibrahim Al-Jayyadi of the Azhar University and Maulana Saiyed Ahmad Mujtahid write their essays in Arabic while Mirza Abbas Shustari of the Maharaj College, Mysore, writes in Persian. Dr. Iqbal's poem dealing with Hazrat Husain's sacrifice is splendid. We trust that this publication which has a very useful purpose to serve, will have a wide publicity, both among the Muslims and non-Muslims.

MUQADDAMA- E- MABA'D -UT TABIYAT. Translated by Dr. Mir Waliuddin, M.A., Ph.D. Can be had from Saiyed Muhammad Ahsan, Vakil, High Court, Kunth Road, Hyderabad (Deccan), Double Demy 16mo. Pp. 67.

The book under notice is published under the auspices of Kulliya-e-Jamea-e.Usmaniya which has been formed with the purpose of enriching the Urdu literature by translating books from foreign languages into Urdu and by delivering lectures on learned and literary subjects. The first book published is the translation of "Introduction to metaphysics" by Henry Bergson. Several other books are also under preparation dealing with different subjects. The language of the "Muqaddama" is difficult indeed and it is doubtful whether it can be studied with advantage by students of colleges for whom it is perhaps intended. We, therefore, request the Kulliya to see that in future publications the language used is such as can be easily understood by educated men in general and college students in particular.

ISMATI KURUSHYA. Compiled by Fatima Begum. Published by the Ismat Office, Kucha-e-Chelan, Delhi. Royal 8vo. Pp. 120. Rs. 1-8.

The book under review contains a large number of designs which can be copied out which doing crochet work, either in cotton or in silk. The designs are of various types; some have been taken from nature while some have been copied from buildings like the Taj. The selection, on the whole, is very entertaining. The real value of the book lie in this that its designs have been contributed by various ladies.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following are extracts from the report of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, Bombay, for the years 1930 and 1931:—

The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital owes its existence to the joint efforts of the two Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeons, Dr. Jadavji Hansraj D.O. M.S. and Dr. Chimanlal Shroff and Seth Lalji Naranjee, J.P., Seth Haridas Dhanjee Mooljee, Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Seth Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, J.P., and Seth Madhav Jethabhai. These gentlemen also comprise the present Managing Committee.

During the years, as the two Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeons were not found sufficient enough to cope with the increasing amount of work, two more Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeons were appointed as well as one Consulting Hon. Surgeon, one Consulting Hon. Pathologist, one Consulting Hon. Physician and one Consulting Hon. Neurologist.

The total number of out-door patients treated were 55,897 in 1930 and 62,599 in 1931, the average for the two respective years being 180 and 207. The total number of operations performed during two years were 1,500 and 1,543.

In November 1930 a Post-Graduate Course was started by the surgeons themselves. As a result of continuous request by many qualified doctors.

The report concludes with an appeal to the public for more funds, and requests well-to-do patients not to take undue advantage of this free institution, but to consult the doctors in their private consultation rooms.

GRETA GARBO'S LATEST

The Poor Husband

Miss Greta Garbo is now reported to have declared that her reason for avoiding marriage is because she could not bear to let some unfortunate man lose his own identity and become known merely as "Greta Garbo's husband." But that need not worry her too deeply—if the marriage were like so many others that have been contracted at Hollywood it would not be a life sentence, and the overwhelmed spouse would not be known for very long as "Greta Garbo's husband." However, perhaps there is something in her attitude—it might be even more lowering to the gentleman's self-esteem to be known as "Greta Garbo's ex-husband."

News In Brief

New Delhi.—Meeting of Central Board of Anti-untouchability League will be held at Poona on December 3 and 4.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—Security proceedings against Municipal Commissioner's have been postponed till December 1.—A.P.

SPRAY INSECTS CARRY DISEASE.

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CARBOLIC SOAPS

Versus

GODREJ'S SOAPS No. 1 and No. 2

Dr R. Craston Low, M. D., F. R. C. P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"THE SOAP TO BE AVOIDED AT ALL TIMES IS CARBOLIC SOAP."

Karl Lusurtze, German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No. 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps

"THESE SOAPS, IN MY OPINION, MUST FINDUNIVERSAL RECOGNITION AS HEALTH AND BEAUTY SOAPS."

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DELHI DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

Free Entry Into Public Places Demanded

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Rural Depressed Classes Conference was held yesterday in the village of Narela about twenty miles from Delhi, when resolutions were adopted urging upon the members of the Depressed Classes to improve their condition by adopting clean ways of living, so that they might rise in society without much difficulty.

The second resolution demanded from the Government, and the Municipal and District Board the supply of free books to the Depressed Classes students.

It also demanded the opening of primary schools for them, wherever seven members of the untouchable classes demanded such an institution.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

The last resolution urged upon the caste Hindus to throw open schools, boarding houses, hostels, temples and wells to the members of the Depressed Classes. At the conclusion of the conference, an inter-caste dinner was held, when over 600 people of all castes took food together which was prepared and served by the members of the Depressed classes.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1932

BOMBAY GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES ORDINANCE RAJ

DEFENDS THE PROVISIONS OF NEW BILL

Congress Accused Of Murder And Arson

HANDING DOWN A LEGACY TO SUCCESSORS

"The challenge thrown out by the Congress still persists and the state of affairs is still such as to call for sustained and vigorous effort and that for this effort it is essential that Government to remain in continued possession of most of the special powers provided by the Ordinance now in force."

This is how the Governor of Bombay justified the introduction of the Ordinance Bill in the Bombay Council. Sir Frederick Sykes continuing said, "the deplorable campaign of arson and murder instigated by the agents of the Congress in Sholapur, the scenes at the time when large areas of Bombay were given over to the mob rule for days together were a clear indication of the position which the Government has taken up."

Sir F. SYKES.

JUSTIFIES GOVT. ACTION.

"I think I have said enough to prove that continued possession by Government of the powers sought is entirely justified by the political situation in this Presidency, and I now wish to lay great stress upon the other aspect of the case to which I have just briefly referred. I have endeavoured to show that the measure to be laid before you is essential for the purpose of bringing to an end the present civil disobedience movement, but I now wish to emphasise that the powers it will provide are also essential to act as a safeguard against the revival of any similar activities in the near future."

"Civil disobedience means, whatever may be said to the contrary, the application of coercion to politics, and we must take steps to ensure this doctrine of direct action preached by the Congress leaders is effectively prevented from application in future."

HANDING DOWN A LEGACY.

"We are closely approaching the time when a new constitution will come into operation, and with the prospect of the early inauguration of this constitution the maintenance of orderly progress against disruptive forces is of paramount importance. It is our duty, therefore, to do all that lies in our power to hand over to our successors a legacy of sound administration as a firm foundation for the new constitution."

BOMBAY COUNCIL OPENS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon in the Council Hall when it was formally opened by Sir Fredrick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay. The all absorbing topic of the day was the Ordinance Bill which the Government propose to introduce as a legislative measure.

A large number of councillors met this morning formally to consider as to what steps they should take to oppose it but they did not come to any decision. The Government realise their own strength and they know full well that they would easily carry through the measure before the feeble protest of a few councillors.

After the new members were sworn in, the Governor was received by the Hon. President, who in opening the council said:

Governor's Speech

His Excellency the Governor in in the course of his speech at the opening of the Special Session of the Legislative Council on Tuesday said:—

Let me begin by assuring you that it is with the greatest regret and only under the pressure of necessity that we have called upon you to come together for another session so soon after your long and arduous labours in Poona. I am sure, however, that you will all agree with me that the question we have met to discuss is one of paramount importance; on the successful handling of which with wise judgment the whole future of this Presidency may depend.

We fully sympathise with the inconvenience caused to you by having to come to Bombay at this season of the year. I can only assure you, however, that it is fully as inconvenient for my Government and the Secretariat, for, as you know, this is the time at which the preparation of the budget demands the whole of their energies. For that reason we have been unable to include any days for private business in this session, for the Secretaries have all necessarily to be fully engaged upon their Budget work and it will not be possible to nominate them as Members of the Council during this session, and I am sure you will recognise that without their presence it would be most difficult for private business to be satisfactorily dealt with.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

In the month of February last, at the beginning of the Budget Session of this Council, I described the circumstances which forced the Government of India to meet the challenge thrown out by the leaders of a movement professedly aimed at the subversion of Government by the promulgation of the Ordinances, and appealed to the people of this Presidency through their representatives in this Honourable House to co-operate with Government in the measures which were to be taken to combat the movement. I then fully explain-

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS "WAR" MENTALITY

"GOVT. CANNOT THROW AWAY WEAPONS"

Ordinance Bill In Bombay Council

Bombay, Tuesday.

No one who reads the "Congress Bulletin" can doubt for a moment that it would have been repeated this year if we did not pass this Bill. The same spirit is there. The same determination to make Government impossible, and will undoubtedly show itself in the same disastrous way the moment it gets the opportunity. That opportunity Government are determined shall never come again."

With these remarks, Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, introduced the Ordinance Bill in the Legislative Council. After the Governor retired from the Council Hall, Hon. Mr. Hudson, in introducing the Ordinance Bill, gave a brief history of the past three years and a half of the Civil Disobedience movement and said: The one object of the Bill is to provide Government with powers in reserve to deal with the Civil Disobedience movement. He referred to raids at Dharasana Salt Works, looting of salt pans at Shiroda, and Wadala, interference with traffic and breaking off the shop windows, tramcars and picketing of schools and colleges etc. in Bombay, and said it was a state of affairs of which any civilized city should be ashamed.

CANNOT THROW AWAY WEAPONS.

There was a comparative peace, but he asked what it was due to? Not to the R. T. C., he replied, not to the Communal Award which every extreme party in the country has repudiated, not even to the impending reforms. The marvellous and blessed change is to the fact that Government at last provided itself with suitable weapons to meet the new challenge—a challenge which was never dreamt of when the Indian Penal Code was placed on the Statute Book. These weapons we cannot throw away while the war is still on. Every day the "Congress Bulletin" maintain that war will continue till victory is won. So be it. Government accept the challenge, and now propose to continue to arm themselves with weapons which have proved so effective.

MAINTAIN REPUTATION.

Finally, he urged the House to maintain their good reputation which they enjoyed for so many years for sanity and moderation, and arm Government with weapon to combat a warfare which had threatened and stifled the economic and political life of India.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) opposed the Bill. He admitted that in the past, there might have been mistakes on the part of the Government or the Congress, but he submitted, that they did not justify special powers for government to maintain law and order. Even if there was any justification, he submitted, such powers should be only for a few months and not a few years.

HOW POWERS ARE USED.

He regretted that these special powers were sought for during the regime of Indians on the Cabinet. Mr. Chitale then gave his personal experience as these powers were used, by stating that his own name was on the black list and that he had to undergo humilating treatment at the hands of the police once. He gave another instance of a well-known citizen who was fined Rs. 20,000 under the Ordinance by a third class magistrate. Such things, said Mr. Chitale, would not conduce to peaceful atmosphere. The Government had many weapons in their armoury, such as the Act of 1827, the Criminal Law Amendment Act besides the Indian Penal Code, and he thought they were more than sufficient to cope with any emergency.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira) refused to believe that the Ordinance was meant for the good of the people, and challenged the Government to have a referendum and he assured them that ninety per cent of the people of this Presidency would oppose it.

Mr. Patel then gave certain instances in which certain citizens of his district were ill-treated for non-payment of revenues, and said his own motor car was seized on the supicion that it was Congress property. This car was then used by some Government servants and driven by an unlicensed driver, till one day it was smashed tn an accident.

"FROM BASIC QUESTIONS."

Dr. J. A. DeSouza (Bombay City) supported the Bill and asked the House to see to the four basic questions justifying the special powers, viz:—(1) Why this Bill? (2) In whose favour? (3) What necessity is there for the Bill? and (4) What does our conscience say about the Bill?

Hon. President: The first and third reasons are the same. (Laughter.).

Dr. DeSouza: I will just point out that there is a vast difference. (Laughter).

Dr. DeSouza then tried to justify the special powers by citing some cases of alleged Congress "zoolum" on the law-abiding citizens, and urged the House to support the Bill.

WIN OVER PEOPLE.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) refused to believe that the Ordinance was for the good of the people. Much was said against Congress, but he asked Government to enquire as to why Congress had taken that attitude. He advised the Government to win over the people by constitutional methods rather than coerce them by Ordinance.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) also supported the Ordinance, as he thought that the Congress was captured by some unemployed young men who were a menace to the law-abiding citizens. He warned these men that some day the Civil Disobedience movement would recoil on their heads.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

RAIN INTERFERES WITH CRICKET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MELBOURNE, November 22.

A crowd of 10,000 watched the resumption of the final days play in the match between the M.C.C. and the Australian Eleven which commenced on the 18th November.

The weather was threatening but the wicket was good. Yesterday's sensation was repeated today, the first two Australian wickets falling for 18 runs. Australia opened through Woodful and Obrien, but the partnership was productive of no results, Woodful falling to the catch by Duckworth off Larwood in a second over for duck (0|1|0).

BRADMAN'S POOR SHOW.

Bradman filled the breach, but had put on only 13 runs when, taking Larwoods first ball in the fourth over, he made a wild swing and missed it, the ball hitting the off stump (18|2|13). Rigg filled the vacancy, but before he had started scoring, rain intervened, the scoreboard then showing 19 for 9.

There was no further play in the match which was abandoned as draw. Larwood took two wickets conceding 5 runs and Allen nil for thirteen.—Reuter.

NASIK JAIL INCIDENT

Inquiry Into Alleged Assault On Political Prisoner

NASIK, Nov. 22.

Mr. T. E. Streatfield I C S, Assistant Callector, Surat District, it is understood, has been appointed on special duty to record evidence in connection with the alleged assault on a political prisoner by the Jailor and the Deputy Jailor—A. P.

CAPE—ENGLAND FLIGHT

Mollision—Amy Attempt

LONDON, November 21.

Mr. Mollison and Amy were likely to make a dual attempt at Cape-England flight record in their own machine, announced Mr. Mollison in an interview to the Reuter this evening. He said that he had cabled to Amy in that connection, and if she approved, he would start for the Cape immediately by air by easy stages, join Amy and make a joint plight.

The best time for it was about 9th December, when they would have the advantage of a full moon. He did not mind what perils they faced together, but he did not like to know that Amy was meeting dangers alone. He had enough at present of waiting and anxiety. If he was with Amy, he would be quite happy.—Reuter.

READY TO RESPOND TO GESTURE

Jayakar's Appeal To British People

LONDON, November 22.

Mr. Jayakar writes to the "Times" (London), offering congratulations on the "excellent editorial" cabled in the 17th November and says that if assurances given in it come true, the Indian delegates will unhesitatingly admit that their misgivings have been unjustified.

The apprehensions can only be banished by the British people, and the Indian delegates will speedily respond to any effort to create an atmosphere of hope and good-will.

So the eventual success of the Round Table Conference may seem to be assured at an early stage of our work."—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH TARIFF WAR

Dublin Chamber's Warning

LONDON, Nov. 22.

An early settlement with Great Britain is urged by a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce declaring that "the present monetary struggle with Great Britain, if continued, must lead by a rapid process of financial exhaustion to annihilation of our external trade, and permanent and substantial diminution of our internal trade."

The resolution concludes that the Free State cannot maintain except for a very short time her present intense system of export bounties.—Reuter.

INDIAN SITUATION AS INTERNATIONAL ISSUE

De Valera Urged To Focuss World Attention

INDIAN IRISH INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE'S MOVE

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Indian Irish Independence League, Dublin, has cabled to Mr. De Valera at Geneva, asking him to use his influence to focus international attention on the situation in India and has also requested the Executive Council of the Dail to bring the Matier before the Dail.—Reuter.

WORKING OF ORDINANCES

I. L. Delegation Exposes Official View

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lord Snell, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Harold Laski, Mr. Andrews and members of the House of Commons, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. David Grenfell and Miss Rathbone, were prese t at the meeting at Mr. Horrabins house under the auspices of the India League last night, when members of the Delegation spoke of what they saw in India.

They recounted at length their experiences regarding economic conditions and the working of the Ordinances and repeated the allegations against the police.

CONGRESS STRONG

Mr. Leonard Matters declared that people in India were gratified that the British Labour Party had declined to participate in the Third Round Table Conference. Mr. Matters strongly condemned the Ottawa Agreement, as far as India was concerned. Miss Wilkinson admitted that from the British view point, Ordinance had succeeded. "It is no use blinking at the fact. It must be admitted that it appears on the surface that the "Congress is beaten". She added that the strength of the Congresss had shifted to the villages, where they found determination to resist.—Reuter.

£ SAGS TO ROCK-BOTTOM LEVEL

MORATORIUM NON-EXTENSION PROSPECTS DEPRESS MARKETS

LONDON, November 21.

New York.—Depressed by the possibility that there will be no extension of debt moratorium, the pound sagged lowest levels, reacted for years. The market opening at 3.27-3|8 reacted 3.27 and closed at 3.27-1|8

It is understood that in view of the general opposition of the Congress, Mr. Hoover will not recommend the extension of the Moratorium, unless Mr. Roosevelt strongly favours it which is considered most unlikely.—Reuter's Special.

WEAKER STERLING TELLS

Sharp Drop In Gilt-Edged

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, November 21.

On the Stock Exchange apprehension regarding the war debt question caused a further sharp drop in the gilt-edged securities; otherwise, markets were generally brighter, mainly owing to better advices from abroad.

The West African Minings again attracted considerable attention. Commodity markets generally responded to the weaker sterling. Wheat was also strengthened by the good demand from the Millers for 50,000 tons reported to have been sold, chiefly Australian.

The Wall Street, with no incentive, is drifting lower with a very quiet trading.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST PARTY AND OTTAWA

Leader's Attitude Condemned

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

I understand that the Nationalist Party meeting entirely disapproved of the attitude of its leader in the Ottawa Committee, favouring the endorsement of the Ottawa Agreement for three years and having in the meantime a further expert examination.

I also understand that a suggestion was put forward by some members that the annual election of the Leader of the party and other office bearers be held over till the Ottawa debate is held, and the attitude taken up by various members of the party is definitely known.

MANCHURIA AND AHMEDABAD

Foreign Journalists' Tribute To Mahatma

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

A foreign correspondent who spent a good deal of his time in portraying the various developments of the Civil Disobedience movement in India and thereafter left for China which was supposed to produce more thrillers than the Indian situation writes to a journalist friend of his in India as follows.

"I am wrestling with the Manchurian situation, but it is a dull story devoid of human values. I long to have my little Ahmedabad saint back. There was a story in every gesture he made, even the breath he drew."

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